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## SENATE LEADERS TOURGE NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM

Inquiry to Be Made Into War  
Expenditures — Plan Now Is  
to Repeal Luxury Taxes, Says  
Finance Committee Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — In a statement issued yesterday, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, who will be chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, outlined the program for the coming session, and at the same time indicated that investigation of the expenditures of the last Congress would not be partisan, but rather in the nature of an inquiry as to what financial mistakes had been made, so that these mistakes might be corrected.

The first task, he said, would be the passage of the appropriations bills. A resolution for the repeal of the luxury taxes would be pressed, and a national budget system prepared. The expenditures of the Railroad Administration will be investigated, as well as the methods of the Shipping Board. The statement was, in part, as follows:

"The first task of Congress, of course, will be consideration of the appropriation bills which failed of passage in the last Congress. These bills, of course, have to be passed before the end of the fiscal year, which will be the end of June. Even as it is, hardly sufficient time is permitted for the proper consideration of those important measures, involving, as they do, the expenditure of billions of dollars. The fact of the matter is that Congress should have been called to order a month ago, or soon after the expiration of the last Congress, to consider the appropriation bills and the other important measures pressing for attention. Until the appropriation bills are disposed of, which will hardly be until the end of June, it is not likely that any other legislation can get much consideration. Later on, of course, other measures will come up and will prolong the session indefinitely.

### May Repeal Luxury Taxes

"So far as revenue legislation is concerned, it is likely that the resolution will be pressed for repealing the so-called luxury taxes. These taxes were inserted in the revenue bill by the House Ways and Means Committee under stress of war conditions, and later on after the armistice, were eliminated by the Finance Committee of the Senate, with the concurrence of Treasury officials, as being a check on the income and expenditure accounts of the government, and they could not be changed in conference, as the question was not before that body. The taxes being those of the House. The resolution repealing these taxes would have passed in the last Congress had it had consideration before adjournment.

"Perhaps the most important legislation to appear in Congress is legislation to provide for a budget system, and by this I mean a budget system that is administrative and legislative. There is an almost complete absence of a budget system, either administrative or legislative, in the government of the United States, and this fact, together with the habit of extravagance and wasteful expenditures developed by the war, will produce a chaotic condition in the income and expenditure accounts of the government unless a budget system is promptly provided for. Steps are being taken to formulate an inquiry looking to legislation at an early day on this all-important question.

### Income Tax Changes

"Later on, at as early a time as practicable, the question of simplifying the tax laws are before the committee, especially with a view to simplifying the tax returns that individuals and corporations must make out. It will hardly be denied that the tax returns in their present form are incomprehensible to the average tax payer."

As to whether the new Congress will reduce taxes, Senator Penrose said: "The reduction or possible increase in taxation goes back to the budget system. It is no exaggeration to say that no official connected with the American Government at the present time is in a position to give even the vaguest indication as to how great will be the expenditures which the government will be called upon to make during the next year. A first step, clearly is to find out the requirements. As it is now, the different Cabinet officers come to Congress with their own individual recommendations, without any concert of action."

It would seem that we would have to find out the reasons for the growing deficit which is being incurred by the Railroad Administration before we can discuss the amount of money which the Treasury is going to require. For myself, I believe economy and retrenchment should be the watchword from now on, and if care is exercised and waste abolished, taxes, of course, can be reduced. They must be reduced, or unfortunate business consequences will result.

### Would Profit by Mistakes

Concerning Republican plans for extensive investigations in this Congress, Senator Penrose said:

"I favor a proper investigation of

war expenditures and activities. I do not believe the investigations should be conducted in any spirit of partisanship, and full allowance ought to be made for the peculiar conditions prevailing in the crisis of the great war, I would feel, rather, that the investigation ought to be conducted on broad lines, so that we may know what mistakes, if any, have been made in economic matters.

"Not the least of the matters which Congress certainly ought to look into are the methods and practices of the United States Shipping Board, which seems now to be abandoned by those formerly in charge of it. In this connection, particularly, the shipping situation will be forced on Congress for early consideration, because the shipping industry of the whole country is menaced and imperiled by the uncertain condition prevailing at the present time.

"The permanent value of these investigations will be to furnish information and instruction for the future. It is well and logical that we should profit by our mistakes, if any have been made, even if no one is to be fairly blamed for them. This is not the last trouble the United States is going to be in, and we can well profit by experience while the facts are fresh before us. There is no use, however, in spending too much time over the past, and such investigations should not be permitted in any way to interfere with the constructive legislation so imperatively needed, such as legislation for the railroads."

Speaking of price fixing, Senator Penrose continued:

"Now that the war is over, with whatever excuse there might have been for violating the principles of sound economy, we ought to get back to the normal methods at once. Attempts at price fixing should cease because they are endlessly demoralizing. Business ought to be restored to its owners, and the old opportunities ought to be afforded to business enterprise and initiative. Excessive interference in business affairs, which has occurred under every possible pretense during the war, entailing the maintenance of autocratic bureaux and necessitating the expenditure of millions, with little or no effective results ought to be stopped."

## FRONTIER CROSSED BY AFGHAN TROOPS

India Office Reports the Presence  
of Armed Bodies of Afghans  
in Neighborhood of the Khyber  
Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday). — The India Office issues a statement that armed bodies of Afghans, including apparently regular troops, purporting to act under orders of the Afghan Government, have crossed the frontier at several points in the neighborhood of the Khyber Pass and have occupied Bugh Sprinzes, Tur Bappur and Spinabukha in the hills north of the pass, and about 25 miles from Peshawar.

The government of India is taking active steps to expel the intruders. Troops have been placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Barrett. The attitude of the tribes on the British side of the border is reported as satisfactory. The victory has addressed a strong remonstrance to the Afghans.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Arnold Barrett, on whom falls the duty of maintaining India's integrity from invasion by Afghan troops, has had a brilliant record in the stirring events of former warfare of northern India, culminating in his appointment to the command of the northern army, which he now holds. He served in the Afghan War of 1879 and took part in the famous march to Kandahar, gaining distinction in a number of expeditions in the succeeding years. He was raised to the rank of major-general in 1907 and became adjutant-general in India in 1909.

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## PERMANENT FOOD MINISTRY IS URGED

Former British Food Minister  
Says What Has Been Re-  
vealed in America Shows Need  
for Protection Against Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday). — Questioned in the House of Commons on Tuesday regarding the treatment of the men who joined the German-Irish brigade inaugurated by Sir Roger Casement, Capt. F. E. Guest said that for reasons mainly technical, law officers of the Crown did not consider it possible to proceed against them. Hence they had performed better treated like other repatriated war prisoners, but their discharge from the army for misconduct had been ordered.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the War Secretary, announced that the daily average of men enlisted for the post-war army during April was approximately 237, including a daily average of 40 reenlisted.

Dr. T. P. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that of the four ships of the Hood class laid down in the autumn of 1916, the Hood alone was being completed, and the expenditure thus saved would be £18,000,000 to £20,000,000.

### Future of Food Ministry

The House subsequently considered the estimates for the Food Ministry for what promises to be the last time. Mr. G. H. Roberts, briefly reviewing the work of his department, said that it had kept prices lower in Great Britain than in any other country, and the reduction in the average family budget since the armistice was 4s. weekly. He calculated that the Ministry would finally come to an end toward the beginning of December, while control of supplies and prices would cease some few weeks earlier. The Minister mentioned, however, several measures of control which he thought all sections of the community would wish to be rendered permanent under other government departments, while Mr. J. R. Clynes and Mr. Stephen Walsh were among the speakers who later urged the continuance of the Food Ministry itself. Mr. Clynes, for Minister of Food, in particular, insisted that, what had been revealed in America, ought to compel the government to maintain permanently some instrument that would be an effective safeguard to the public against the operations of trusts.

### Thanks to America

C. A. McCurdy, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, afterward associated himself most cordially with Mr. Clynes' view that a permanent instrument was needed in this country for the purpose indicated, although he said that the Ministry of Food was not presumptuous enough to think it was their destiny to furnish that instrument for the protection of the British public.

Later in his speech Mr. Clynes expressed a desire to voice the acknowledgment of the organized workers of Great Britain of the action of the American Government and people during the war in decreasing their consumption of cereals and enabling the Allies to buy food from America at the same prices as Americans themselves were paying for their army and navy supplies. That, he said, amid cheers, was a kind and ally-like act. Mr. P. Hurd associated the Canadian people with the tribute.

### WARNING AGAINST PAN-GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday). — German wireless messages dated Thursday state that the Vorwärts warns the people against nationalist agitation against the peace conditions, and says pan-German papers have no right to lead Germany on to making fresh mistakes. What Germany does in future must be done after most careful and conscientious reflection, and allowance for all difficulties of the situation.

## EASIER SITUATION IS REPORTED IN LIMERICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday). — The end of the Limerick strike, according to a dispatch from the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, has resulted in the easing up of tension all round. Military permit regulations have been made less stringent, though Limerick is still a military area, and industry is in full swing.

## VICTORY LOAN ON WAY TO SUCCESS

Treasury Department Reports  
Best Day's Record and Ex-  
pects Subscriptions to Go  
Beyond the Amount Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — All indications last night pointed to the same triumphant conclusion to the Victory Liberty Loan that characterized the four previous loans. The volume of subscriptions today is expected to carry the Victory Loan well beyond the minimum of \$4,500,000,000 desired by the Treasury Department. The gain for the 24-hour period was nearly \$500,000,000, the best day's record, and the total was advanced to \$3,314,870,450, or almost 74 per cent of the country's quota. This is a better showing than was made on the corresponding day of the fourth Liberty Loan, when only 66 per cent had been subscribed.

For the third time in as many consecutive loans, the St. Louis district has the honor of being the first district to raise its quota. The New York district went into second place with \$9.11 per cent of quota sold; the Kansas City district advanced from seventh to fourth place, and the Philadelphia district from tenth to sixth place. Colorado and Wisconsin reported their quotas oversubscribed.

### Subscriptions by districts follow:

District	Amount	P. C.
St. Louis	\$195,221,700	100.11
New York	1,124,000,000	89.11
Minneapolis	139,361,700	82.12
Kansas City	150,481,020	77.17
Boston	281,818,330	75.15
Philadelphia	269,600,250	71.89
Chicago	457,467,750	59.11
Richmond	157,134,100	65.30
Cleveland	242,190,500	53.82
Atlanta	74,557,850	51.77
San Francisco	258,029,050	45.11
Dallas	156,080,050	35.19
Total	\$3,314,870,450	73.65

The victory ship, the U. S. S. Calhoun, is steaming at top speed toward New York, the goal of a trip from San Francisco through the Panama Canal. She will try to reach New York, victory harbor, by tonight, coincident with the subscribing of the loan by the Nation.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a statement issued last night, said in the eyes of the world are upon the United States to see the success of this last conclusive step in demonstrating the moral and financial strength of the country.

In anticipation of the success of the Victory Loan, the Treasury Department has sold certificates of indebtedness aggregating \$5,444,151,500. Thus an oversubscription of the loan of at least \$44,151,500 is needed to take up these certificates.

## New England Hopeful

Subscriptions of Final Two Days Ex-  
pected to Fill Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts. — Total subscriptions in New England to the Victory Loan reported yesterday, and which do not include those received yesterday, were \$28,949,000, leaving over \$3,000,000 to be pledged in the last two days of the campaign. Although it is expected that with delayed reports and late bank subscriptions the quota will be attained, it is likely that the general public will not be so well represented as in the fourth loan. The total of individual subscribers reported yesterday was 343,926, about a third of the figure at the corresponding time in the fourth loan. The New England committee has announced that in any event the campaign will not be extended beyond midnight tonight.

Yesterday witnessed the arrival of a detachment of Belgian war veterans, all decorated, to assist in the campaign. They were received at the State House by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts.

### Chicago Confident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois. — With a total subscription last night of \$160,100,250, Chicago is expected to go over the top today. It was stated at Liberty Loan headquarters here last evening. Chicago's quota is \$189,225,000. The total subscriptions reported for the Seventh Federal Reserve District last evening amounted to \$629,303,250 and the total quota is \$652,500,000.

### City and State Go Over Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Milwaukee and Wisconsin have gone over the top in the Victory Loan campaign. The city's subscriptions total over \$38,000,000, and the State, excluding Milwaukee, over \$23,000,000. The quota for the entire State was \$75,000,000.

## SAFEGUARDS FOR FRANCE PROPOSED

President Wilson Confirms the  
Report That an Independent  
Alliance Will Be Urged—Op-  
position in Senate Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Not content with the guarantees for the maintenance of world peace embodied in the Constitution of the League of Nations, President Wilson has promised the French Government that on his arrival here he will propose to the United States Senate a supplement to the league plan which would obligate the United States to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of an unprovoked attack from Germany at any time. Such action on the part of the United States, President Wilson said, would be subject to the approval of the council of the League of Nations.

The foregoing information was cable to Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, yesterday, in answer to a request for information concerning rumors of a proposed treaty to protect France. The President's cable message is as follows:

"Happily, there is no mystery or privacy about what I have promised the government here. I have promised to propose to the Senate a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany, thus surely hastening the action to which we should be bound by the covenant of the League of Nations."

### An Emergency Safeguard

Premier Clemenceau, it is known, has insisted that the guarantees under the League of Nations, with the time it would take the machinery under the league to move, would not altogether meet such a sudden attack as France was subjected to in August, 1914. The British Government, it is understood, was inclined to take the same view, so that the President undertook to supplement the League of Nations' covenant, at the urgent request of the French Government.

An understanding on the part of the United States and Great Britain to come to the aid of France would not be an alliance within the league, but merely an obligation on the part of these two governments to act speedily in an emergency, subject to the approval of the league. Many Republican senators would prefer an alliance between Great Britain, France, and the United States, to the League of Nations. This is particularly the case with western senators, who are displeased with the concessions made to Japan in China, in order to secure the adhesion of the former to the league.

Although the general sentiment in the Senate would seem to be in favor of such an understanding, the President will advocate, several Republicans are violently opposed to it, some of them going so far as to declare that the proposed supplement would, in reality, constitute an alliance, and would be contrary to the very theory and intent of the League of Nations. This is the view taken by Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator Curtis of Kansas, and Senator Norris of Nebraska.

### Right Is Questioned

The following statement condemning the proposal was issued by Senator Norris yesterday:

"I shall oppose the proposed alliance between the United States, Britain, and France, for the protection of France in case of an attack by Germany. It is absolutely contrary to the theory of the League of Nations. Alliances are to be abolished, and if we make that, we destroy the League of Nations."

"Furthermore, if the League of Nations is successful, such an alliance is not only illegal and contrary to its spirit, but it is absolutely unnecessary. The proposed purpose of the League of Nations is presumed to prevent war."

"If this alliance is formed, it kills the League of Nations, and the next logical step is the creation of a big army and great navy to carry out the alliance. Then, with all great nations armed to the teeth, the invitation for another world war is presented."

"In short, this proposed alliance is the nose of the camel of militarism entering the tent."

## JUGO-SLAVS CLASH WITH AUSTRIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday). — The Jugo-Slav and Austrian forces have commenced hostilities on the River Drave; but an official dispatch from Belgrade denies that the initiative was taken by the former, and alleges that the Austrian troops are guilty of daily attacks on the troops and terrorization of the population, which it was necessary to deal with vigorously. The military situation is not clear, but The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority that the Austrians appealed unsuccessfully to the Italian troops in the Tarvis area to intervene.

## SENATE SUFFRAGE VOTE IS PLEDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Information received in Washington yesterday that the junior Senator from Georgia, William J. Harris, who is in Europe, had told President Wilson he would vote for suffrage, confirms the statement made by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of the National Audent Woman Suffrage Association on the previous day, that the suffrage amendment would surely be submitted to the states at the extra session of Congress.

The association has been so confident of the outcome that it has been going ahead with a reconstructive legislative program that was, to any one familiar with the methods of this organization, an assurance that the end of the struggle was in view for them.

The Democrats are seeking to turn the situation to their advantage to offset the censure which they incurred by the failure of the last Congress to pass the measure.

## STRENGTH OF THE OMSK GOVERNMENT

Formal Declaration Issued From  
Russian Embassy at Washing-  
ton by S. Ughet, Temporary  
Chargé d'Affaires of Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — "The hour for which Russian patriots and democrats have been waiting long months has come at last." This was the statement, with which a formal declaration issued by S. Ughet, chargé d'affaires ad interim of Russia, from the Russian Embassy yesterday, started. The statement continued:

"Russia is being reborn before our eyes. In the center of Russia's regeneration stands the Omsk Government and at the head of the government the great Russian patriot, Admiral Kolchak, whose supreme authority has been recognized by the various local governments."

"The Omsk Government is a democratic government which includes representatives of all shades of Russian progressive public opinion, liberal and socialist. Admiral Kolchak is the head of local self-government, the commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, but the political control of all affairs of the government in general rests in the hands of the council of ministers."

Admiral Kolchak, addressing recently, in Ekaterinburg, a joint session of the municipal council and of the Zemstvo Assembly, in defining the aims of the government, emphasized that it was endeavoring to reestablish the economic and political life of the country in close cooperation with the organs of local self-government, the municipalities and zemstvos. The first task of the government is to reestablish the rule of law and order destroyed by bolshevism from the Left and Right. The government will fight, without any possibility of compromise, the Bolsheviks of the Left and of the Right, for the purpose of establishing a great, free, democratic Russia."

### Aims of Government

"The future Russia can only be a democratic Russia. The government believes in universal suffrage, in the autonomous development of the nationalities comprising Russia, in a democratic solution of the main Russian problem. The government considers the people of Russia the sole masters of their destiny. After the yoke of bolshevism is destroyed the people of Russia, through a freely chosen constituent assembly, will have all the powers now belonging to the present government."

"At this hour, when Russia comes back to life as a great, democratic Nation, we cannot but gratefully think of those who helped us in the darkest period of our national history. The valiant Tzecho-Slovak troops were the first to come to the aid of their Slavonic brothers. Russia will never forget their services to the cause of Russia's unity and liberty during 1918, when, side by side with Russian patriots and democrats, they fought against the Bolshevik bands directed by German officers."

### Allied Help Appreciated

"The allied detachments in Russia have not been numerous during the period of the struggle of the Russian people against the Bolshevik rule, but their presence in Russia served as a symbol that the allied democracies are with Russia in her fight against Bolshevik treachery and tyranny. The help, in arms and equipment, lately rendered by the Allies to the Russian armies, serves further to promote friendship between Russia and her allies. The Russian patriots and democrats hope that the cooperation between Russia and her allies will daily grow until the great aim of the war—the triumph of democracy throughout the world—is finally accomplished. Russia is coming back to life, and the near future will see her a great, democratic State built on broad, democratic principles, with equality before the law for every creed and nationality. Russia's constitutional, social, and national problems will be solved through the all-Russian constituent assembly."

## COUNCIL DISCUSSES FUTURE OF AUSTRIA AND SMALL NATIONS

Bulgarian and Turkish Affairs  
in Course of Settlement—  
Germans Express Discontent  
With Allied Peace Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday). — The affairs of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey engaged the attention of the Council of Four on Thursday, while the foreign ministers heard the report of the commissions dealing with territorial matters concerning the new states being formed from the old dual monarchy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday). — The Zvolfur Blatt's correspondent states that several German delegates at Versailles declared unanimously that each condition of the peace treaty far exceeded even the worst anticipations. Mr. Landsberg acknowledged that there was no prospect of oral negotiations, and that when the Allies had replied to the written objections, the Germans would have to say "yes" or "no."

Professor Schucking said he felt that France wanted to degrade Germany, and the documents received yesterday were simply terrible.

Mr. Giesberts, who was a Roman Catholic Labor leader for many years, said that only those representing purely capitalist interests could advise a compromise on the peace terms, which would unconditionally deliver up the German people to the entente. The latter aimed at enslaving the Germans in the service of the international capitalist. Hence the only road open was immediately peace with Russia and the employment of Bolshevik forces for Germany. Redemption could no longer come from above, but below. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau could say nothing in the present circumstances.

### Labor Denounces Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday). — A Labor Party manifesto denounces the peace treaty as in some essentials opposed to President Wilson's declarations to the Inter-Allied and Bern conferences, and as bearing evidence of capitalist imperialistic influence. The party disclaims responsibility for the violation of the fundamental ideas involved, and looks to the people and organized democracy to safeguard and develop the idea of a peaceable community of all nations.

In a strongly worded resolution, the Independent Labor Party denounces the peace treaty as capitalist, militarist and imperialist imposition, which aggravates every evil existing before 1914 and gives the world, not peace, but the certainty of other and more calamitous wars.

### Supporter of Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday). — German wireless messages state Mr. Baer, discussed German-Austria's union with Germany in the main committee of the German-Austrian National Assembly, and declared that German-Austria will hold to the union policy at the peace negotiations.

### Criticism in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday). — Alone among the German papers yesterday, the Independent Socialist organ the Freiheit, pronounced the peace terms of a nature such as beaten Germany could expect after what has happened.

LONDON, England (Friday). — In a review of German opinion on the terms of peace, telegraphed here, Reuter's Berlin correspondent says that a remark heard on all sides in Berlin is, "Rather anarchy than such slavery," and that all of the people are discussing the consequences of a refusal by Germany to sign the treaty.

"President Wilson," continues the correspondent, "is particularly the object of criticism, his so-called weakness evoking indignation, although there are still many who base their hopes on him."

"According to the Zeitung am Mittag, all the parties, from the Extreme Left to the Extreme Right, regard the treaty as impossible of acceptance. The President of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, Franz Mendelssohn, says the first impression is a crushing one, but he is hopeful that the entente may be finally convinced that Germany can only discharge her obligations if she remains economically sound."

"Mr. Cuttman of the Dresden Bank expresses himself as convinced that the peace proposals, unless they are altered, mean Germany's absolute ruin."

The Tageszeitung says: "One thing is certain; there can be no question of this being a peace of justice. What a peace of justice after the entente pattern and in accordance with French desires looks like is shown by the conditions, which leave nothing of Germany but a torn and tattered territory."

The Freiheit says that, compared

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with the policy Germany pursued at Brest-Litovsk, the entire peace "must be termed quite moderate," but it argues that the terms are in sharp contradiction with President Wilson's 14 points, and that if peace is to be built on this compromise it assuredly can have no firm and lasting foundation.

"A peace of annihilation," is the caption used by the Vorwärts, which says there is "a ruthless desire to lay Germany permanently low by force." If we sign this peace it is because we are bound by force, but in our hearts we resolutely reject it. Such a peace is an attempt to exterminate a Nation, not by force of arms, but by a means more brutal, economic slavery.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "We are at the grave side of right. The only doubt is whether it also means the grave side of the German Nation. Never has murder been committed in more courteous form or with more cynical equality."

#### Belgian Delegates' Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Belgian delegation has issued a protest regarding the section of the peace terms appointing Great Britain mandatory for German East Africa.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Belgian delegation has issued a note relative to Great Britain being appointed mandatory for German East Africa, saying that it is "unable to believe that this action has been taken by the Council of Four."

"In view of Belgium's important military operations in Africa, her sacrifices to insure the conquest of that continent," the note says, "Belgium is unable to admit that German East Africa could be disposed of by agreements in which she has not participated."

The Belgian delegation called at American headquarters and made representations regarding the mandate for German East Africa. The members also complained of the omission from the peace treaty of a provision indemnifying Belgium for the 7,000,000,000 marks of German money forced into circulation in Belgium during the German occupation, and which has depreciated to one-fourth of its face value.

#### Stock Market Unaffected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The publication of the peace terms produced little effect in the stock exchange, but British Government stocks were inclined to give way a little. Amongst the foreign government bonds no alterations occurred which could be traced to the influence of the peace proposals. The terms are regarded in the stock exchange as not unreasonable, although it is thought that there may be some modifications before the final settlement is reached.

#### Formal Chinese Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs at the head of the Chinese delegation, announces that the delegation has made a formal protest to the Council of Four against the Far Eastern settlement favoring Japan.

#### German Delegates Return

VERSAILLES, France (Friday)—The German delegates conferred last evening until midnight, according to the Havas agency. Six members of the mission have left for Berlin, three being newspapermen.

#### Council Resumes Sessions

PARIS, France (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Both the Council of Four and the Council of Foreign Ministers resumed their sessions this morning. The former is giving special attention to the impending negotiations between the Allies and Austria, and the latter is discussing reports on the boundaries of former Austro-Hungarian territories.

#### Mystery of Rouher Papers

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The clause in the peace treaty calling upon Germany to return to France papers taken in 1870 belonging to Eugene Rouher, a prominent French statesman under the Empire, has caused much speculation as to the nature of the documents. Mr. Rouher, who was Minister of Justice when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, had secreted a great number of private and official documents in his chateau. These were seized and carried away by the Germans when they invaded France, and were never restored.

Rouher was a refugee in London during the Franco-Prussian War and was among the followers of former Empress Eugenie. He returned to France in 1871, but Thiers had him conducted to the frontier. Afterward he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies and was active in attempting to reorganize the Bonapartist Party.

#### Prussian Premier's Opinion

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Paul Hirsch, Premier of Prussia, speaking in the Prussian National Assembly today, characterized the peace terms as representing a purely "malted" peace, which "would mean slavery for the fatherland and fresh bloodshed for Europe."

"The government appeals to you," he continued, "to close your ranks, preserve your calm and avoid indiscretion in case of dissensions. We are faced by the question of to be or not to be. The entire Nation must stand behind the government to convert this projected peace of violence into a peace of right. That is possible only if the Nation, which is expected to sign its own death warrant, firmly supports the government. This, the most mournful day in our history, must find us strong."

## CHINA'S FOURTEEN POINTS OF INJUSTICE

Claims of Country Put Forward Include Termination of All Treaties by Declaration of War Against Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Under the title, "Fourteen points of injustice of the China-Japanese settlement," J. S. Tow, a Chinese of this city who has had exceptional opportunities to obtain a thorough knowledge of the case between China and Japan, describes the Chinese claims, as the result of the decision favoring Japan at Paris, as follows:

1. The declaration of war by China against Germany terminated all treaties, including the lease of Kiaochow and railway and mine agreements. Thus all rights held by Germany in China automatically reverted to China. Therefore, those rights which the big three ceded to Japan are Chinese rights.

2. These rights were not originally owned by Germany, but secured from China by coercion in 1897. Therefore, the reason why they should revert to China is twofold, and it is inconceivable that Chinese rights should be ceded to Japan.

#### Unheard-of Procedure

3. To cede these rights to Japan means to give the property of one of the belligerents to another. Such procedure is unheard-of, ever since international law was put into practice.

4. The only way to make the settlement consistent with international law is to consider that the treaties between China and Germany were not abrogated when China declared war on her, but this consideration is inconsistent with international law.

5. Inasmuch as Antwerp is not conceded to Great Britain, and Alsace-Lorraine is not conceded to the United States, there is no reason why Kiaochow must be conceded to Japan, and not directly back to China.

6. This settlement is extraordinary, and amounts to discrimination against China.

7. For China to concede railways, mines and cables to Japan infringes on the economic integrity of China.

8. For Japan to have police rights in China impairs the political independence of China.

#### Inconsistent With Article X

9. The agreement is, therefore, inconsistent with Article X of the League of Nations' Constitution, which reads:

"The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league."

10. It is contradictory with the Anglo-Japanese, Franco-Japanese and American-Japanese agreements, and the pledges and assurances of Japanese statesmen. For they are pledged to protect and guarantee the economic and political independence and integrity of China.

11. It is incompatible with the war aims of the Allies and the principles and objects for which the United States went into the war, namely, world justice, liberty, democracy, and equality.

12. The settlement was made without the official knowledge and consent of China. If it is to be put into effect, it would mean that the "big three" considered the rights and interests of 36,000,000 people as chattels and pawns.

13. It was reported that China had sacrificed in order to save the League of Nations. There is no reason why the league should be saved at the expense of China alone, and why Japan must be compensated before she becomes a member, or why without her the league cannot exist.

#### Recognition of Treaty

14. The settlement means the recognition not only of the treaty between China and Japan, which was signed by China in May, 1915, at the threat of war, but also of one of the clauses in Group V of the 21 demands, namely, the Japanese police rights in China. Despite China's complaints of this treaty and request for its abrogation, this recognition was made inconsistent with Article XX of the League of Nations' Constitution:

"The members of the league severally agree that the covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings in force which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof."

"In case a member of the league shall, before becoming a member of the league, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations."

## SENATOR BORAH ASKS FOR PARTY DECISION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, in a letter made public yesterday reaffirming his opposition to the League of Nations, asked that the Republican Party announce its attitude on the adoption of the league covenant, and intimated that if approval were given the document he would quit the party.

"Suppose it should be said," he wrote, "that the party might be in favor of the proposition, very well, let it say so. Let it surrender its place if it wants to as the defender of American institutions and American ideals, and let those who would abhor such hideous cowardice renounce themselves."

and get out. Even this would be more honorable than to go skulking through such a fight without views or convictions or even an attitude. I would not ask my party to agree with me, but I would ask it to state its position, and I will soon determine my course. I despise a coward and I hate a traitor."

#### Alliance Is Opposed

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, yesterday came out openly against the proposed "triple alliance" of the United States, Great Britain and France. Any such agreement is "contrary to our traditional policies, which have not as yet been abandoned, and which I trust will never be abandoned," Senator Reed declared in a written statement.

Mr. Reed, however, declared no agreement should be made "unless the agreement be temporary in its character and strictly limited to the enforcement of the peace terms," and only then after careful study and "care to prevent embroilment of the United States in European politics."

## RUMANIAN FORCES NEARING BUDAPEST

Line Occupied by Rumanians and Czechs Advancing—Within 50 Miles of the Capital

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—By Tuesday morning, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, the Rumanians had advanced to the line of the Theiss, which they now hold from Poroslo to Szeged, and had established a bridgehead at Szolnok, 50 miles from Budapest. On their right the Czechs are extended between Miskolc and Losoncz.

The first and fifth Hungarian divisions have evacuated the area of the Upper Sajo for no apparent reason.

Hungarian troops of military value are estimated at only 23,000 men in five infantry and two cavalry divisions.

#### Budapest Indignant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Budapest wireless messages state that the entire press is indignant with Rumania's response to the request for armistice conditions and declares that the only reply to such arrogant terms is by arms.

#### Supplies for Rumania

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Col. Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, American Red Cross Commissioner in the Balkans, arrived here today with 3000 tons of supplies for the population of Rumania. The supplies will be taken to Galatz, near the mouth of the Danube.

## CANADIAN SHIPPING PLANS EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—Whether Canada will continue under the circumstances to engage in the shipbuilding business is a matter for further consideration by the government. The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on Thursday, declared in the House of Commons that the yards would be kept going during the present year, but beyond that he would make no prediction.

The Minister stated that 45 steel vessels had been contracted for, with a total tonnage of 264,059. The cost of the vessels to the government would be \$52,691,450, or an average of nearly \$200 per ton. At the end of last fiscal year \$20,000,000 had been expended and he desired the House to approve estimates for a further \$30,000,000 to cover the current year.

The policy had been initiated for three reasons, he said: First because of the depletion of allied shipping owing to the submarines; second in order to provide for Canadian export trade; and third to supplement the government railway systems by providing the link between the seaboard and the markets of the world.

No country, he declared, had turned out better ships than had Canada. By the end of the present year practically all the ships provided for in the program would be on the water, and he declared that the ships had been built at less cost than those contracted for by the United States Emergency Shipping Board.

The government, before the completion of the war, entered into a contract with the Dominion Steel Company of Sydney, Nova Scotia, for the manufacture of rolled plates for ships. The contract guaranteed the company a price of \$81 a ton for the finished product, based on a price of \$25 per ton for the ingot, the price to vary as the ingot varied, dollar for dollar.

The contract provides for the turning out of 50,000 tons of plates a year for five years.

## DEBATE ON WOMEN'S FRANCHISE MEASURE

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Debate

was begun in the Chamber of Deputies today on a bill giving women over 30 years of age the right to vote for members of municipal councils and general councils of arrondissements and departments.

Several deputies emphasized the service women had rendered in the Red Cross and other war work, which, they said, added largely to other reasons for giving women equal rights. Other deputies, who also favor equal suffrage, opposed the bill under discussion because it does not give women the right to vote in all elections.

## RENEWED ACTIVITY ON RUSSIAN FRONTS

British Flotilla Relieves Situation on Archangel Front—Cossacks in Southeast Make Progress—Defense of the Crimea

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British flotilla on the Archangel front, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, has now arrived in the rear of the British land defenses, and the situation on the Dvina is therefore regarded as giving considerably less cause for anxiety. South of Murmansk the Bolsheviks are retiring along the railway, which they are systematically destroying, but which is being repaired by American engineers. The Finnish threat to the railway has been nullified by a strong Bolshevik attack near Olonetz.

On the eastern front, General Khanjish has advanced during the week and is now 30 miles further junction of the Volga and the Kama rivers. Further south, a strong Bolshevik counter-attack has compelled Admiral Koltchak's troops to retire almost to Bogorosan.

General Dutoff's Cossacks have taken Aktubinsk, thus separating the Turkestan Bolsheviks from European Russia. The Ural Cossacks have also advanced, and are within 20 miles of Ural'sk. Further west, they have taken Alexandroka.

British naval forces have been in action with the Bolsheviks and their support has enabled volunteer forces to check the Bolshevik advance on Kertch in the Crimea.

## UNITED STATES PRESS VIEWS ON THE TREATY

Further comments by United States newspapers on the terms of peace drawn up by the Allies for Germany to sign appear in the following extracts from editorials:

#### Springfield Republican

In any case it will be anything but a "soft" peace. It is at the opposite pole from the considerate treatment which the allies gave to France after the Napoleonic wars, and in some ways it is even more severe than the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which Germany imposed upon Russia. It definitely sweeps away all Germany's colonial possessions and provides machinery for the destruction of what is left of its commercial interests abroad. It transfers a great part of Germany's coal and iron to France, making Germany dependent upon its enemies for these supplies upon which its industries rest. That it keeps the German Army and Navy small is probably no harm to a democratic Germany desiring peace, but if the terms of the treaty should be converted into an instrument of oppression this compulsory disarmament would of course become an added grievance. Much, therefore, will depend upon the spirit in which a treaty so vague in parts and so formidable in others, and it is quite possible that without assurances which are not to be found in the summary, the German delegates may hesitate to commit their country to it. Yet since on both sides there is a sincere desire for peace it seems safe to assume that nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of its early signing and ratification.

#### New York Evening Post

The future of Germany as a military power cannot be reckoned in terms of her new frontiers or her reduced population. If a Germany of 70,000,000 was strong enough to bring her dreams of world conquest within an inch of realization, then a Germany of 62,000,000 cannot be considered helpless on the face of the census. If a Germany of a little more than 200,000 square miles was in a position to dominate Europe for nearly 50 years, then a Germany of 170,000 square miles is by no means reduced to ultimate insignificance. Given peace and economic recuperation, and in 10 years the German population may be up to what it was at the outbreak of the war. In the matter of military frontiers, Germany is undoubtedly weakened, though not as one might think at first sight, if we match her reduced strength toward the west against the ultimate gain involved in the substitution of a new-born Poland for the old Russia. But it is neither by frontiers nor population that we can judge the actuality of a future German threat against the peace of the world. Here enter the figures in terms for a German army reduced to a minimum, for restrictions on military training and war industry, for the military neutralization of a zone more than 30 miles wide east of the Rhine. But, above all, is the dread lesson which German military power has learned by heart. Within her diminished frontiers Germany can rapidly win back to a place in the comity of civilized nations. Much more difficult will be the rebirth of the dream of domination by the sword.

#### New York Herald

Whatever difference of opinion there may be concerning the practicability of a League of Nations, there can be none over the inspiration of the terms upon which Germany is permitted to have peace. There are dictated by retributive justice. There should be no misunderstanding of this fact; certainly there can be none on the part of the fugitive Kaiser in his exile or of his once valiant war lords, now indulging in criminalization and recrimination among themselves, or of officials of the old régime, or of the masses of the German people. They, one and all, now understand that the peace they are to have—the only peace

they can have—is one of acknowledged and accepted defeat. To Americans it is a peculiarly happy coincidence that the terms of this peace should have been formally presented to the emissaries of the German Government and the German people on Lusitania Day. No other document of history has had the wide reading that will be given to this treaty of peace. The statement of its main provisions and summarization of its other contents will be eagerly devoured in every corner of the world to which a written language reaches; and no person whose sympathies were not with Germany in the great conflict but will see justice in the demands to which the German people must accede.

Certainly the American people will approve those terms, as they will the spirit of the treaty as a whole. The peace it provides in respect to Germany is a "victor's peace" principally in the sense that the treaty seals a victory for right and justice.

## SEAPLANES A DAY BEHIND SCHEDULE

American Naval Machines Delay Departure for Trepassey Until This Morning Owing to Propeller Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Owing to trouble with the propellers, the United States seaplanes will not leave Halifax until this morning.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Weather conditions early yesterday were favorable for the start of the second leg of the flight of the American seaplanes NC-3 and NC-1. The day was clear and there was a brisk westerly wind. The itinerary of the machines which started from Rockaway, Long Island, on Thursday and reached this harbor in the evening of that day called for a landing late yesterday at Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, a distance of 460 miles.

The NC-3, after being equipped with new propellers, took a practice spin on the harbor during the afternoon.

#### Disabled Plane Safe

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The navy trans-Atlantic seaplane NC-4 was sighted 1½ miles off Coast Guard Station 40 at 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning, the Navy Department announced early yesterday. At that time the NC-4 was trying to cross the Chatham Light Bar, off Boston. Navy officials declared their brief advice indicated the NC-4 had been forced down by engine trouble, and the fact that she had been sighted assured her safety.

#### More British Aviators Arrive

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Capt. John Alcock and a party of aviators and mechanics arrived yesterday on the Mauretania to prepare for an attempt to fly across the Atlantic. A Vickers Vimy bombing plane will arrive on a later steamship and be taken to St. Johns, Newfoundland, where Captain Alcock expects to begin his flight.

#### Aviators Delay Attempt

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—Reports from the British Air Ministry of a storm in mid-Atlantic caused Hawker and Raynham, the British aviators, to decide not to attempt a trans-Atlantic flight yesterday.

## LOAN IS CALLED A THANK OFFERING

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson yesterday appealed to the American people to make the Victory Liberty Loan "a great popular thank offering."

In a cable to Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, the President declared that a victorious peace should be accompanied by a financially successful loan.

"Through you, I appeal to my fellow citizens on the eve of a consummation of a victorious peace to sustain the honor and credit of our country," the President's cable said. "I appeal to my fellow citizens to pay tribute to the valor and sacrifices of our fighting men by making this last Liberty Loan not only a financial success, for that it must be, but a great popular thank offering in which every American will share according to his ability."

#### FORD RESOLUTION FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The House of Representatives yesterday refused to adopt a resolution inviting Edsel B. Ford of Detroit, Michigan, to erect a motor vehicle factory in East Boston.

#### RATIFICATION FORESEEN

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—"I am firmly convinced the Senate will ratify the peace treaty," said Senator Underwood in an address here.

## ASPIRATIONS OF ARABS DESCRIBED

Member of Boston Committee Says His People Would Have Undivided Kingdom Under Trusteeship of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An undivided Arabian kingdom under the trusteeship of the United States is urged by the Arabs Union Committee of Boston, which has sent cable dispatches to President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, asking them for full justice to the Arabian cause. The aspirations of the Arabs, as told by Shibley D. Malouf, a member of the committee, are as follows:

"Once more, after a period of submission and quietude for 400 years or more, the voice of the Arabs is crying in the wilderness for self-determination and equal justice at this crucial time of the world adjustment. Turkey dug her grave the moment she declared war on the Allies and sided with the Central Powers. It was a moment of supreme importance to the Arabian world, for it was the long-awaited opportunity to unshackle the Damascus blade that made the Arabs famous, and face every infernal machine of modern warfare. At the sound of the trumpet of the Sherif of Mecca, the Arab hordes rallied under his flag, and marched northward against the Turks and the Germans, led by their noble Prince Feisal, son of the present King of Hejaz, Husien Ben Ali, the said Sherif of Mecca.

#### Arabs Held for 400 Years

"That history repeats itself is true, for the Arabs in the Seventh Century A. D. conquered Syria and Mesopotamia, which they held for 400 years. Prince Feisal, with the Arabs at his command, cooperating with General Allenby, marched almost on the same route which his predecessor, Khalid ben-El-Walid, took, Damascus, Jerusalem, Haibek, Homs, Hammah, and northward to Aleppo—all of Syria and Mesopotamia—are again in the hands of the Arabs, British, and French. It is one relief that Turkey is gone—and gone forever.

"The conquest of Syria today is unlike that of old. This one calls for release from oppression, and unity of the Arabian states, while the former was purely religious conquest for the new faith of Islam. Thus the reason for the failure of the Turkish (Jihad) to arouse the Muhammadan religious prejudice against the Allies; instead, the Turks felt the Arabs' sharp swords at their necks.

"After the armistice was signed, the Arabs Union Committee was organized in Boston by an energetic young man, of a noble Arabian family of southern Palestine, Mohammed Mahyessin, secretary of the committee, whose headquarters are at 101 Tremont Street, Boston; he has sought refuge in America from the Turkish authority, who tried to persecute him for his patriotism and love for the Arabic freedom and cause. In New York he was the editor of a leading daily Arabic paper, Assiratt, and in Boston he has produced the play entitled the 'Arabian Revolution,' which was staged about a year ago. He is at present in charge of this Arabic committee, directing it with other active young Arabian nationalists all over the United States. This committee has cabled to President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, asking them for full justice to the Arabian cause, and that the 14 fundamentals of President Wilson should be equally applied to the Arabs, and to assure Prince Feisal, head of the Arabs' representatives at the Peace Conference, of his claims, which are as follows:

#### United States Is Favored

"Prince Feisal has declared openly that the Muhammadans, who are the majority in the Arabic world, will not favor any power as a mandatory over the Arabic states—including Arabia proper, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine—other than the United States. He deeply and heartily appreciates the good intention of the United States and her generous spirit.

"The fall fur styles are ready. CAPES and DOLMANS can be made out of fur coats, often with the addition of only a few new skins. New collars, cuffs and belts of the same or contrasting furs should be put on now, while labor costs less than in the busy part of the season and while there is time to do the most careful work.

(Filene's—fur shop—sixth floor—fur phone Beach 1)  
—Washington St. at Summer, Boston, Mass.—

#### LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces a Free Lecture on

Christian Science

By Charles I. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., of Syracuse, New York  
Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

Falmouth and Norway Sts., Back Bay, Boston

Monday Evening, May 12, 1919, at Eight O'Clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

which is like that of the Arabs. He feels her big soul. Her noble purpose and non-sectarian practices. He desires to have full justice exercised equally to all religious sects which exist in his Arabian states, regardless of creed and affiliations. So, he has declared that there should be federal Arabic states of one national parliament, under the trusteeship of America.

"Therefore, this committee here in Boston, which has branches all over the two continents of America, from Canada to Brazil, appeals to the common sense of the American people, who have given all and all for the welfare of the world and to make this earth a wholesome place to live in. There are many resemblances between the Arabs and the American people; the love of individual freedom, politically and religiously, the love of democracy which was the basis of the Arabic caliphate after Muhammad. They are like the American people in their jurisprudence and their mode of philosophical thinking. Finally, and above all, the very ideal which put America into this war, plunged the Arabs on the side of the Allies and drove the Turks out of all of what was once known as the Arabian states. "America has put her hand on the plow and she cannot morally look back. The very presence of President Wilson in Europe and his trip to the Peace Conference, is a valid reason that America cannot be secluded from the rest of the world. President Wilson has already assured this committee of full justice to the Arabian cause, and thus this committee appeals to the good sense of the American people to back this assurance, and carry the American ideals even to the very sandy deserts."

## INTERPELLATION ON MAY-DAY RIOTING

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Interpellation of the government in connection with events on May Day was opened in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by Marcel Cachin for the Socialists. Mr. Cachin accused the Minister of War of collecting large military forces in Paris. Mr. Clemenceau, who is also Minister of War, was not present and the duty of answering the Socialist fell to Jules Pams, Minister of the Interior, whose department is responsible for order in the country.

Mr. Cachin said that despite what had been asserted to the contrary, he had seen policemen drawing their revolvers. Here Mr. Levasseur, Socialist, interrupted and declared that he had seen the same thing and also had witnessed the crowd twice trapped and then charged by the police, at a given signal, in a manner which could not be described except by the word "murderous."

Mr. Pams defended the police who, he said, had merely done their duty. Mr. Cachin here proposed a resolution stigmatizing the alleged police brutality as provocative. Then after angry shouting between the Socialists and anti-Socialists Mr. Pams again arose. Then all but two of the extremists left the Chamber amid ironical cheering from the remainder of the House. Finally a vote of confidence was asked for by the government and was given, 356 to 1. The Socialists were absent during the voting.

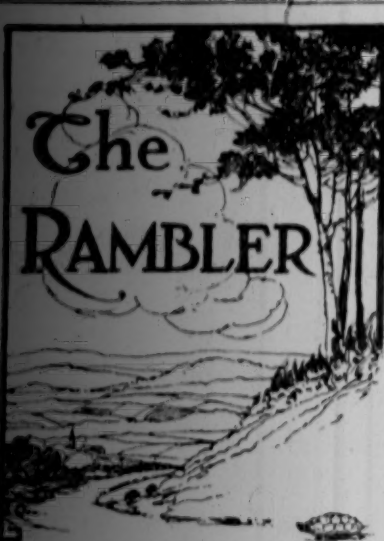
**Filene's**  
BOSTON

**Fur Remodelling**

To the lucky owners of fur coats

New skins were never so high priced. Perhaps it has never occurred to





## Not Merely to Applaud Delight

On to be a genius, and drive a gypsy van  
uphill and downhill, and be a gypsy man!  
Willow for your whetstone, clover in your  
hat.  
Nothing in your pocket-book at all—but  
what of that?

I had been idling in the precincts of  
a wood all the morning, observing  
many things—buds, birds, and such  
like. My first instinct in the blissful  
early morning being to get out and  
away without delay, because, delib-  
erate as the Spring is this year, and  
slow compared to other Springs, still  
it will not last forever, and while it  
lasts every moment is priceless be-  
yond rubies, and "better far than  
gold." Just as I arrived at "Nothing  
in your pocket-book at all—but what  
of that?" some one from the road be-  
low answered, "It certainly doesn't  
count a great thing this morning." I knew  
at once who it was, for, as a matter of  
fact, I had started to meet him, but  
had delayed upon the way.

"I am glad to be here," he said  
emphatically and by way of greeting.  
My! the sweetness of this! drawing  
a long breath, "the contrast! If you  
could have seen the crowds I left—the  
rush and dust and barrenness in the  
haunts and congregations of men this  
day—and that tameless, surprising  
crowd. Then, to wander into a train  
and so, out of it, into—here. By the  
way," he said, pushing his hat back  
from his eyes and looking up, "with  
all your quoting, quote me Kipling—  
eh?—with every word between  
Now the Fourway Lodge is opened,  
now the hunting winds are loose—  
and that splendid last line, the Red  
flood call for you! I've been trying  
after it breathlessly, all the way down."

"Why that's the whole affair—the  
first line and the last," I said.

"All right, that's all the better, it  
will give you a good chance to show  
off." He scrambled up the bank while  
he was speaking, seated himself on a  
fallen tree, and prepared to listen.  
It's a poem one hears after every  
Spring," he said, "but I never remem-  
ber. Go ahead."

"Would, indeed, that I could," I said.  
Then, to my own surprise, becoming  
suddenly and brilliantly illuminated,  
I started.

"Now the Fourway Lodge is opened, now  
the hunting winds are loose—  
Now the small of Spring go up to  
clear the brain.  
Now the young men's hearts are troubled  
For the whisper of the Train.  
Now the feet come from their machine  
seal."

Who hath smelt wood-smoke at twilight,  
Who hath heard the lonesome burning?  
Was it quick to read the noises of the  
night?

I paused, floundered, and tried back.  
Let him follow with the others for  
the young men's feet are turning—  
only to come to a full stop once more.  
"Oh, this is maddening," he said im-  
patiently. "Drop it altogether."

"To the camps of proved desire  
and known delight," And I finished  
triumphantly with—

"On the other side the world's fair avenue  
Send your road to clear before you when  
The old Spring-fret comes for you  
And the feet come for you."

"Great!" he exclaimed. "Great! The  
thing itself! His poetry is apart from  
himself—the very thing itself. It's  
everyman's—Spring-fret, captured, in-  
terpreted and embodied—don't say  
that's all you know."

"All I dare venture on," I said, "I  
might remember an odd line here and  
there."

"Not on your life," he said threaten-  
ingly. "I couldn't stand it." We went  
silent for a bit, both trying to piece  
some fragmentary tags of remem-  
brance together.

"I'd give—" he began presently, and  
looked round for a good simile. "I'd  
give—I'd give my hope of fame," with  
an amused smile, "to be able to write  
like that just for the sheer enjoyment  
of it—to dissociate myself completely  
from the subject—to speak Spring,  
and wood smoke, and birch logs burn-  
ing, and the noises of the night, to  
speak them, not describe them. If you  
see the difference? To speak them, so  
that they seem to call."

"You mean," I said, "to have the  
power to leave yourself right out of  
it?"

"That's it—not merely to applaud  
delight but to let delight speak."

"Well," I suggested, "what do you  
mean, exactly by speaking Spring,  
speaking wood smoke?"

"Oh, nothing serious," he said  
laughing. "Merely, that wood smoke at  
twilight and Spring are bigger than a  
poem or a picture. Kipling lets them  
speak. He's more interested in them  
than in himself. I expect."

"He loads up a bit with detail," I  
ventured.

"Perhaps," shrugging his shoulders.  
"But I'm willing to let him do it his  
own way because I don't know a  
better. Into each his spoor and sign—  
I'm willing so long as the little man  
will write it, and pass it on to me."

"I'm fond, myself, of a little jangle  
like Malloch's," I said, "besides it's  
easy to remember on a morning like  
this."

"You mean that little jingle that swing-  
uphill and downhill merrily, they sing?"

"It doesn't take too much out of you  
either," he said looking me over.

"There's wood smoke about him," I  
submitted tentatively.

"Well, he tells us about it—yes," he  
said, "and about lumber cats and  
coyotes and log jams—I like him  
mighty well for it."

"I imagined I could trace a tone of  
condescension in his voice. 'But he  
isn't Kipling,' I cried, 'and you're  
Kipling mad just now.'"

"No," he said amiably, "I'm not, per-  
haps I'm only Spring mad, and Kipling  
is part of the elation."

"He is not the only poet who has  
written in Spring and evenings and  
mornings and of noons and dawns and  
nightingales."

"Nightingales?" he said, arresting  
me in the middle of my category. "Did  
he ever write of nightingales or of the  
singing of birds and bursting of buds?  
I can't recall it—" then after some ef-  
fort "pictures galore—of course—"

"There's a whisper down the field where  
the grass has shot her yield,  
And the ricks stand grey to the sun."

This intoned with the usual sing song  
of a poet.

"Red hot pictures of India," he went  
on, "smothering sandy ones of  
Africa—"

"Where there's neither a road nor a tree  
But only my Maker and me;  
Foggy sea pictures and warm ones—  
"Oh the blazing tropic night when the  
lake's a well of light."

He stopped. He never wants to do  
much talking.

"Go on," I demanded, "you're making  
good—I'm beginning to believe in  
Kipling."

"Very kind, I'm sure," he said, "but  
I'm not demanding it of you."

"I'm bristling with half-remembered  
things myself," I told him. "There's  
'If and the thousand man' and the  
'Old Issue.'"

"Every one remembers them," he  
said.

"Hackneyed, eh?" I asked compla-  
cently.

"No," very decidedly, "but to every  
man his naked soul, and those are  
understood."

"There's no one," I said, "who  
doesn't wish he were a thousandth  
man."

"Or wish his friend were one,  
which?" he asked pointedly.

"Wish he were one," I held stoutly,  
looking straight at him.

He returned the glance. "You're  
right," he said after a pause, "you're  
perfectly right—Kipling might be a  
great moral force—I was never so  
sure of it before."

"It's the same with 'If,'" I said  
slightly flattered. "There's not a man  
in the world but would like to measure  
up to 'If' when he reads it."

"You're right," he said again. "Even  
the worst must want the best he sees.  
Kipling rescues goodness from the  
clutches of the 'uncle guides.' How-  
ever," he said, rising at the same time  
and preparing to go, "unfortunately  
he doesn't stay there. He falls vio-  
lently from his high estate."

"His very latest," I asked, "The  
Young Men have you seen it?"

"It's here," he said, tapping his  
pocket. "It's because of that I wanted  
so badly to be refreshed by the Four-  
way Lodge again, and others."

"It's war and Empire mainly, isn't  
it?"

"Splendid on both," he said, "the  
epithets are human, beyond expres-  
sion."

"And yet," I urged, "tell me  
why."

"You shall read it," he said, "never  
again for me—here," holding out the  
volume, "it's a free will offering."

"What am I to read?" I asked.

"All of it, all," he said, "but keep  
the 'Female of the Species' for the  
very last—then, burn the book."

## CHINESE WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from the Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The Chi-  
nese women did all in their power to  
help the allied cause during the war,  
as soon as they realized that every one  
was needed in winning it," said Mrs.  
da Gaffier de Hostory to a representa-  
tive of this paper, just before sailing  
for her home in Belgium. Mrs. da  
Gaffier has spent six years in Peking,  
where her husband had financial inter-  
ests, and in that time she had opportunity  
to study the Chinese women to a  
considerable extent.

"Because of her training, the Chinese  
woman of the upper classes is not  
naturally enterprising in a time of  
public need," she continued, "since for  
centuries she has led a rather idle life,  
due to the abundance of servants. At  
first the European and American  
women lost considerable prestige  
among Chinese women, because they  
worked so hard for the cause, but  
after awhile the idea of personal serv-  
ice began to grow and the Chinese  
woman was finally ready to do her bit  
with the rest. Of course, it takes time  
to develop executive ability, but quite  
recently these women showed signs of  
progress by undertaking several fancy  
dress balls and concerts, at which they  
raised money for relief work. They  
are always generous with money, and  
with the proper training they should  
become valuable in social work also."

Replying to the question as to what  
she considered the best means of im-  
proving conditions for the Chinese  
woman, Mrs. da Gaffier said that she  
thought the change could be accom-  
plished only by imitation of the west-  
ern woman.

"Chinese women are very imitative,"  
she said, "and they are beginning to  
adopt the western modes of dress to  
some extent—unfortunately, I think.  
But in other matters, such as inde-  
pendence of thought and action, I be-  
lieve they will follow along if given  
sufficient examples."

"The Y. M. C. A. has done much  
work in China," Mrs. da Gaffier added,  
"and the Chinese men are absorbing  
western ideas quite rapidly. Toward  
the close of the war they became less  
absorbed in business affairs and more  
keenly interested in the struggle, al-  
though they were always generous in  
financial support."

TEDDY MISSES THE  
LOAN PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Out in our neighborhood we don't  
have many parades, they most all  
happen down town; so when the Vic-  
tory Liberty Loan people arranged for  
one most all the youngsters, boys and  
girls, were out. Our corners, with the  
two drug stores, the flower store, and  
the neighborhood club, was the start-  
ing and finishing point. The parade  
had formed there and gone on. It was  
now about due to return.

One of the population which daily  
swings up to our corner to take the  
car down town was surprised at the  
unusual crowd scattered along the  
curb. A larger boy explained it by  
showing him a handbill with all the  
delectable entertainment: a whippet  
tank, armored motor car, floats, band,  
and a patriotic address. A parade  
sounded good to the business man.  
He worked down town in an office on



the main street and saw all the pa-  
rades there were, a couple of bands a  
day at the least, but an extra parade  
anywhere, any time, and any size got  
him. Besides, his wife was away from  
home on a visit. He leaned up against  
the water-plug in the congregation of  
the youngsters and waited for the  
evening.

Yes, there was the dray in which  
they had carried out the whippet tank.  
Now it was loaded with kids and the  
kids were throwing paper at each  
other, the dray bombarding the side-  
walk and vice-versa. It is sadly  
to be suspected that many of the  
handbills were crumpled into ammu-  
nition. Young girls in curls couldn't  
any more resist the attractions of  
the dray than the boys, and a couple  
climbing up on the hub of the big  
wheel, hoisted themselves in boyish  
fashion over the top. The fusillade  
continued interminably. The parade  
had got a late start and was slow in  
coming back. It might not be much  
of a parade anyhow, when—

A great howl from the vicinity of  
the bombardment smote the sky. One  
of the youngsters had fallen off the  
dray. He picked himself up on one  
knee. The children gathered around  
in that staring, silent, helpless circle  
that children always form. The lad  
continued to wall and then got himself  
over the sidewalk, where he mingled  
his cries with complaints that he had  
been pushed off and pointed an accus-  
ing finger at a larger boy, who stood  
silent.

Something ought to be done and no-  
body seemed to be doing anything.  
The business man left his water plug  
and walked over to the youngster.  
When he got there he didn't know  
what to do more than put his arm  
around him and pat him. A woman  
with a stout, weather-beaten, workday  
face shot over from across the street,  
lifted the boy's face up and gave it a  
sharp glance. She looked as if she  
had raised a dozen boys of her own.

"You ain't hurt bad," she told him.  
"Go on home to your mamma."

It was the swift verdict of the tech-  
nical expert. It proved to be abso-  
lutely correct.

The boy, however, made no move to  
go. Another youngster urged him  
home, and said he could ride on the  
handbills of some one else's bicycle.  
The Big Man stooped down and gave  
the same advice. The waiting contin-  
ued, but not a move. Then the Big  
Man had a thought that perhaps the  
Little Boy had some place he would  
rather go. He asked him.

"I want to go to the drug store an'  
get my face washed."

In they went, the crowd of young-  
sters hanging around at the door, peer-  
ing after them.

Far different from the shining front  
with its gay colored perfume jars was  
this back store. At the dingy wall  
in a dark corner, was a black sink.  
The water, anyway, was clean and  
cold. The Little Boy put up his face

to be washed, never saying a word nor  
making a sound, and the Big Man  
washed away with his fingers. The  
youngster held out his face in such a  
trusting way for those strange fingers.  
He turned out a brave little fellow.

The dirt was rubbed away and  
pretty soon it was possible to make  
out what sort of a tad this was—a lit-  
tle red-headed fellow with a thin face  
and a timid way and freckles on his  
nose.

Pretty soon the whole face was  
clean, and a nice pink behind the  
freckles it was. "Now don't you want  
your hands washed, too?" He shook  
his head no. And so it was.

The Little Boy looked around for  
his cap. It lay under the stool he  
was sitting on, a shapeless cap with  
a torn lining. He had on a corduroy  
coat over a sweater that did not quite  
come up around his neck, and a shirt.

He put his cap on and in so doing  
brushed his face, leaving a streak of  
gray across the pink cheek.

"What's your name?" inquired the  
man.

"Teddy," I was named after Teddy  
Roosevelt."

"How old are you?"

"Eight."

They emerged into the brilliance  
again. "Let's have a soda; what do  
you say?" inquired the man. The  
youngster assented.

"What kind do you like—choco-  
late?"

"Yes, sir, an' I like strawberry,  
too."

Strawberry it was. The man took  
root-beer. The sophisticated soda-  
water-fountain man set to work. The  
pink bubbles fizzed up into a hand-  
some pile on the top of the glass.

Then the parade came! It came  
with a blare of the band and a quick  
swing of the marchers, and the people  
on the curb closed up and all that  
could be seen from the seat at the  
fountain was a mere glimpse. Those  
short-lived pink bubbles were at their  
height and the foam stood high on  
the root-beer. It was a terrible  
predicament.

The cashier deserted her window.  
The sophisticated soda-water man set  
down the strawberry soda without  
putting the glass in the handle and  
ran around the corner of the fountain.

"What'll we do—see the parade or  
eat our sodas?" inquired the Big Man  
of the Little Boy. It was a moment  
that required decision.

The Little Boy met it without fal-  
tering. He indicated he would have  
his soda.

The fountain man halted in his  
flight. He came back and brought out  
his masterpiece. The Little Boy and  
the Big Man fell to while the parade  
passed along.

Great chunks of the pink foam dis-  
appeared. The brown rim in the root-  
beer cup went down. But then the  
pull of the parade grew too strong for  
the Big Man. He deserted and went  
to the door. The Little Boy, however,  
clung to the main business. As be-  
tween a soda and a parade, he knew  
perfectly well what he wanted.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above head-  
ing are welcomed but the editor must  
reserve the right of their publication and  
does not undertake to hold himself or  
this newspaper responsible for the facts  
or opinions so presented.

(No. 718)

Anti-Prohibition Legend on Letters

To the Editor of The Christian  
Science Monitor:

I have a son who is with the army  
of occupation and at present is located  
in a small town in Germany. On  
receiving a letter from him yester-  
day, I was surprised to see, on the  
back of the envelope, printed with a  
rubber stamp, the sentence, "Don't let  
the States go dry."

As this sentiment is entirely for-  
eign and antagonistic to the thought  
or wishes of either my son or myself,  
it was not placed there with the  
knowledge of my son, so must have  
been the work of some one connected  
with the Post Office Department.

Either at the post from where he  
sends his mail (A. P. O. 740) or from  
the general office.

This shows to what extent the sup-  
porters of the liquor traffic will go  
to accomplish the defeat of prohibi-  
tion, and I for one do not believe the  
Post Office Department should allow  
such things.

(Signed) A. S. CRANE.

San Diego, California, April 20, 1919.

THE PASSING OF A RANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN BERNARDINO, California—

One of the last spots of this part of  
the southwest where the picturesque  
life of the early western days could  
be observed, the 30,000-acre Panola  
Ranch near Elsinore, is to be trans-  
formed into a modern dairy ranch.

Already several hundred dairy cows  
have been secured to replace the  
range cattle, which have for the last  
half century and more roamed this  
out-of-the-way inland principality,  
where the frontier life has persisted.  
Contracts have been let for modern  
buildings and the equipment neces-  
sary to a great dairy ranch.



Whether  
they be lamb, or pork, or  
mutton, the flavor will be  
enhanced if you use the  
relish with a Frenchy zest  
—thick, piquant



**WILDEY  
SAVINGS  
BANK**  
52 Boylston St., Boston  
Money deposited on or before  
**MAY 15**  
Will draw interest from that date.  
SEND FOR  
"Banking by Mail."

RODIN TO THE  
ARTISTS

An article by Paul Gsell, translated from  
La Revue, Paris.

The pages you are about to read  
were dictated in the spring of 1911 by  
Auguste Rodin in his garden at Val-  
leury. I had at that time the honor  
of being his secretary for some  
months. The reader of La Revue  
surely remembers the admirable dis-  
cussions on art which the master pub-  
lished in this magazine, and which  
later he collected in a book. He was  
pleased to accept me as spokesman,  
later on to give more life and more  
familiarity to his teaching. When he  
re-read the manuscript that we are  
publishing here, one scruple pre-  
sented itself to him: "There are," he  
said, "sentiments too ambitious for a  
living person to utter. Keep them.  
You will print this advice later."

You young people who wish to be  
the officiating priests of Beauty, per-  
haps it may please you to find here  
the résumé of a long experience. Love  
devotedly your masters who preceded  
you.

Bow before Phidias and before  
Michael Angelo. Admire the divine  
serenity of the one, the wild anguish  
of the other. Admiration is a gener-  
ous inspiration for noble spirits.  
Guard yourselves against imitating  
your elders. In respecting tradition,  
know how to discern what a rich  
treasure it eternally contains: love of  
nature and sincerity. These are the  
two strong passions of genius. All  
have adored nature, and by it have  
never been deceived. Thus tradition  
hands you the key by means of which  
you may escape routine. It is tradi-  
tion itself, that which urges you inces-  
santly to question reality and which  
forbids your submitting blindly to any  
master. That nature might be your  
only godness.

Have absolute faith in her. Be sure  
that she is never hideous, and limit  
your ambition in being faithful to her.

Everything is beautiful for the  
artist, for in all being and all things,  
his penetrating look discovers the  
character that is to tell the truth  
within, which may be seen through  
the form. This is the truth. It is  
beauty itself. Study religiously; you  
could not fail to find beauty because  
you will encounter truth. Work with  
tenacity.

Use sculpture, fortify yourselves in  
the perception of penetration. The  
intellect familiarizes itself with dif-  
ficulty—with this notion. It acquires  
only a sense of surface distinctly.  
To imagine the forms in depth is dif-  
ficult. It is, however, your duty.

Before everything, establish clearly  
the great design of the figures which  
you chisel. Accentuate vigorously the  
important points which you would  
like to impart to the body, to the  
head, to the shoulders, to the legs.  
Art demands decision. It is by a flight  
of lines, which you plunge into space  
that you possess yourself of depth.  
When your plans are arrested all is  
found. Your statue lives already.

Your details come into being, and dis-  
pose of themselves thereafter. As you  
model, never think of the surface, but  
in relief.

Oh, that your mind would conceive  
of all surfaces as of something with  
a force back of it which pushes it  
to each part of the body, to the  
head, to the shoulders, to the legs.  
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## PRICE STABILIZING PLANS ABANDONED

Secretary of Commerce Says Effort of His Department Is Ended—Resignation of Industrial Board Is Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No further effort will be made to stabilize prices or to frame a reconstruction program for business by the department, said William C. Redfield, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, yesterday, in accepting the resignations of the members of the Industrial Board, following the final declaration of the Railroad Administration to agree on prices for steel products.

The resignations had been in Mr. Redfield's hands for more than a month, but acceptance was withheld while an attempt was made, at President Wilson's request, to reach an agreement. After a conference between representatives of the Railroad Administration and the steel manufacturers in New York on Thursday, Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, announced that negotiations would be ended, and that the railroads would buy in a competitive market. This conference was arranged by the Industrial Board.

Mr. Redfield said the facts would be placed before President Wilson but without the intention of prolonging the controversy. "We did the best we could to help business get along, and we are through," he stated. He disclosed that A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, had given an opinion that the plan for the Industrial Board to stabilize prices by agreement was not authorized by law, but the opinion did not indicate that such voluntary agreements would violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Mr. Redfield said he believed the agreements, if realized, would have been legal.

In a letter to George N. Peek, chairman of the Industrial Board, accepting his resignation, and in similar letters to the other members, with the exception of T. C. Powell, the member representing the Railroad Administration, who Mr. Redfield said, had not worked in harmony with the board, the secretary wrote:

"From the beginning, you have trod a straight path. You believe you have a desire to modify statements, to consider facts, to cast aside personal preferences, to do any and everything in your power to be helpful. You have not sought to control, but to cooperate. I believe that you have established standards that will not be lost to sight, and that the ideals you have made clear of the mutual obligations between the government, industry and labor, will prevail."

Had the agreement with the Railroad Administration been arranged, Mr. Redfield said, four other industries, coal, cement, hardwood lumber and softwood lumber, were ready to enter similar agreements for lower prices. He asserted the board's policy had the widespread support of industry throughout the country, but as the railroads would not cooperate, the policy is abandoned. Of \$75,000 given to the board for its expenses out of President Wilson's special fund, about \$60,000 will be returned.

Besides Mr. Peek, whose home is in Moline, Illinois, the members of the board were: Samuel P. Bush, Columbus, Ohio; T. K. Glenn, Atlanta, Georgia; George R. James, Memphis, Tennessee; Anthony Caminetti, representing the Department of Labor; William Ritter, Washington, and T. C. Powell, representing the Railroad Administration, Washington.

## PROMOTING USE OF FISH AS FOOD

Government Agents Announce Three Afternoon Cooking Demonstrations in Cambridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The campaign of the bureau of fisheries of the United States Department of Commerce to promote the use of fish as food has been brought to Boston by Mrs. Evelyn Spencer and H. L. Kelly, agents of the bureau, who announce three afternoon free demonstrations in Mifflin Hall, Cambridge on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of next week.

A paucity of good cooks is the real reason, Mrs. Spencer believes, why fish has not been given its due as a food. Most housewives seldom think of cooking fish in any other way than by frying, or perhaps, on state occasions, by baking; whereas fish is susceptible of as many different kinds of treatment in the kitchen as meat, according to these experts.

Another hampering element is the tendency to attach value only to those articles which are brought from a distance and sold at a high price. Shad, the government agents found, is despised as a food on the Pacific coast, where it is plentiful and sells at 12 cents a pound. But in St. Louis, Missouri, where it costs 40 cents a pound, it is regarded as a delicacy. Mrs. Spencer is pointing out to the women of the country that there is no reason in this discrimination.

Mrs. Spencer is showing all the housewives who care to learn how they may prepare fish in a palatable way. Her methods of cooking eliminate the three objectionable features of present prevailing procedure: odor, tiring and labor. And she asserts that under the new plan 50 cents does the work of \$1 in the markets.

## MAINE CORN COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine—In what localities, under what conditions and to what extent is the raising of sweet corn

profitable in Maine? Questions of this nature are often asked, and the answers vary materially. A campaign is about to be conducted by the county agents in the various counties in which sweet corn is a staple crop, with a view to determining the cost of production this year in the respective localities. Account books will be supplied free to sweet corn growers who, in groups of not less than four in any community, will agree to keep accurate records of all costs entering into the production of their sweet corn crop.

## RAILWAYS TO BE REORGANIZED

Rhode Island Act Is Designed to Solve the Difficulties in Which Lines Are Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—An entire reorganization of the street railways of Rhode Island will take place under the provisions of the act recently passed by the state assembly incorporating the United Electric Railways Company, a new corporation designed ultimately to absorb the Rhode Island Company and its underlying companies. It is hoped that this measure will solve the present difficulties. R. K. Livingston Beekman, the present Governor, Zenas W. Bliss, George H. Newhall, and their associates are designated as the body corporate of the new railway line.

The new company will have the power to issue bonds and to mortgage such part of its lines as shall be necessary. It will be required to buy outright all the subsidiary lines now controlled by the Rhode Island Company, in order that complete service may be assured throughout the State. A tax on capital stock to the amount of \$300,000 must be paid to the general treasurer before the company becomes legal. Its stock must be issued in \$100 shares, but may be divided into classes, with such preference as to dividends, voting power and other incidents as the Public Utilities Commission may approve. The power of government will be invested in a board of at least five directors, who must also be stockholders. In order that the State may have direct access to the company's books at all times, one of the directors must be appointed by the Governor of the State.

The Rhode Island Company is now in the hands of receivers, caused by the breakdown of the system of controlling influences from without the State. It is heavily in debt, despite large fare increases which have been allowed. Among its debts is a considerable amount of back pay owed to its employees, which the court has recently ruled shall be paid first, the first payment to be made on May 24. The employees had threatened to strike unless this were done.

## INDUSTRIES AND SCHOOLS JOIN

Example Given at Vocational Teachers Convention of How Cooperation Is Developing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Vocational teachers of Massachusetts, in convention yesterday at the Boston Trade School and at the Boston Trade School for Girls, carried out a program that gave attention to the increasing demands for vocational education, to the need of clearer understanding and cooperation between the schools and the industries and to the equal necessity for schools to train for the factory as for colleges to train for the farm.

To show how the printing industry and the schools are beginning to find each other, Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, educational director United Typothetae, in an address, said that many schools had installed printing equipment altogether wrong in kind and amount, that printing courses have been taught almost without a thought of the industry itself, and then the printing plants have complained that the schools have failed to send them the kind of boys wanted. Recently the printing industry in some places had taken steps to cooperate with the schools by sending in proposals regarding required specifications; telling in what they would like to have the pupils trained, what the equipment should be and the kind of instructor called for.

V. Otis Robertson, director vocational training division, Industrial Accident Board, told of his investigations and said that handicapped men, so called, were an asset to the State in the way of production.

The afternoon was devoted to departmental conferences and the evening to addresses by leading educators.

## BEER BILL DECLARED TO BE INCONSISTENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A. J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, says it need hardly be stated that the anti-saloon forces are much pleased with the reported action of the Rules Committee of the Senate in turning down the so-called 4 Per Cent Beer Bill. "Doubtless the glaring inconsistencies of the bill itself aided in its downfall," he said. "To declare that beverages containing up to 4 per cent of alcohol by weight (nearly 5 per cent by volume) are intoxicating liquors, and yet to restrict their sale and treat them like intoxicating liquors, seems hardly logical. If 4 per cent beer is a harmless drink, why restrict its sale? We have no doubt the Senate will abide by the decision of the Rules Committee and refuse to open the door to admit the measure."

## UNITED STATES HAS GASOLINE STANDARD

Individual States May Adopt Test Prescribed for Fuel Used for Motors of the Various Governmental Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts in various states to protect motorists against varying qualities of gasoline, that generally tend downward with a deeper cutting into the crude oil, which means the distillation of more kerosene into the gasoline, have brought little results because of the lack of an accepted standard. The United States Government now has a standard which may be accepted by each state. Chemists and other experts generally agree that it is more practicable than the old gravity test and is better adapted to the varying qualities of gasoline derived from the eastern, western, and southern fields.

The government standard, adopted by the Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications of the United States Fuel Administration, and binding upon all departments of the government, is as follows:

Quality—Gasoline to be high grade, refined, and free from water and all impurities, and shall have a vapor tension not greater than 10 pounds a square inch at 100° Fahr. temperature.

Test—One hundred cubic centimeters will be taken as a test sample. (a) Boiling point must not be higher than 60° Cen. (140° Fahr.); (b) 20 per cent of the sample must distill below 165° Cen. (329° Fahr.); (c) 45 per cent must distill below 185° Cen. (365° Fahr.); (d) 90 per cent must distill below 185° Cen. (365° Fahr.); (e) the end or dry point of distillation must not be higher than 220° Cen. (428° Fahr.); (f) not less than 95 per cent of the liquid will be recovered from the distillation.

It has been charged by some motorists that kerosene in increasing proportions has been introduced into the gasoline sold for motor fuel with consequent difficulties in starting engines, especially on cold mornings, even with the latest and more perfected carburetors. And right here appears to be the difficulty of deciding just what proportion of kerosene is fair and permissible. With every appreciation for the need to utilize every bit of the crude oil possible to conserve the supply, the motorist simply asks to be told what he is to expect, and then he can take any action necessary to protect himself against misrepresented goods.

As it is now in some states, kerosene to the extent of 50 per cent can be introduced into the gasoline, and about all the motorist can do is to protest if he knows it. Not only does he object to being left so impotent, but is puzzled to know why he must pay the regular retail price charged for gasoline for the mixture of kerosene and gasoline when one of these ingredients is usually sold at retail for about one-half the price of the gasoline. That is, if he pays 30 cents a gallon for all gasoline, why must he pay the same price when one-half of that gallon is made up of kerosene which is sold for 15 cents a gallon?

Of course it is not necessary to resort to such a crude method as pouring an equal amount of kerosene into the gasoline tank. Practically the same result is obtained by extending the distillation point. For instance, some tests call the distillate gasoline up to a little over 300° Fahr., while beyond that point to about 500° the distillate is kerosene, and the refiner can determine for himself at just what point he will draw the line between the two products which flow out of practically the same spout.

## SESSION OF CAUCUS OF AMERICAN LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The return of the one hundred and thirty-eighth regiment and its parade in St. Louis yesterday resulted in a short session of the organizing caucus of the American Legion. The delegates were in the

parade in the afternoon and adjourned to Sunset Inn for a dinner in the evening.

Col. H. D. Lindsay, former Mayor of Dallas, Texas, was named as chairman, following the unqualified refusal of Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt to accept the place. The delegates tried for an hour to induce Colonel Roosevelt to accept. They had been warned before assembling that he would not serve. Cries long familiar in political conventions in America of "We Want Teddy" were renewed for an hour. At one time he was declared elected, but his rejoinder was to resign from the stage and turn over the gavel of temporary chairman.

Sergeant Jack Sullivan of Seattle, Washington, was made vice-chairman, with Fred B. Humphrey, a sailor from Roswell, New Mexico, as a second vice-chairman. One of the first resolutions submitted sought to pit the legion in opposition to bolshevism in all its forms.

## INDIAN WELFARE WORK IS PLANNED

California Federation of Women's Clubs Points Out Conditions Existing in That State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RIVERSIDE, California—An outline of the aims and accomplishments of the Indian welfare department of the California Federation of Women's Clubs has been completed by Mrs. C. C. Arnold, state chairman. While the department has been instrumental in assisting the red men in securing water rights, establishing his status in the draft and in other ways, it is now planning new lines of endeavor in cooperation with the federal Indian department.

It is proposed to make a survey of the Indians of the State, with special reference to those not on reservations. The 200,000 Indians in California when the first white men came here have shrunk to about 15,000 at this time. Many are living under deplorable conditions, without schools and care. Of the 4000 Indian children of school age, it is alleged that half have no schools provided either by State or Nation.

"These are all things that must not continue," says Mrs. Arnold. "In short, we must change our attitude toward the Indians, absolutely, and treat them as human beings to whom we owe not merely a friendly interest, but a debt of honor. The facts that are reported in the annual reports of the Indian Commissioners and the Indian Rights Society, would not be permitted if they were known to the public, instead of being buried in those reports that are rarely read. We must interest our clubwomen in these fellow Californians."

Every woman's club near a reservation or settlement of Indians is asked to get into friendly relations with the Indian women. The government is to be asked to provide a woman as field matron in every reservation, to be a friendly counselor to the Indian women.

## WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGIA, Vermont—Plans for the development of approximately 5000 horsepower via the use of hydro-electrical equipment on the Lamolle River are well under way. An immense dam, capable of holding several hundred million gallons of water, is to be built during the summer, and this storage water will be utilized to furnish electrical energy for heating, lighting, and general service purposes at Burlington, Vermont, about 16 miles farther south. The hydro-electrical energy will be developed at a cost of about 1 cent per kilowatt.

## SOLDIERS GAIN FRANCHISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Governor Hobby yesterday signed the bill giving to discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines disqualified under the Texas election law the right of suffrage. The law becomes effective immediately, so that they may vote in the referendum on May 24 on the prohibition amendment.

## ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN POLAND SHOWN

Reports by United States Eye-witnesses, Compiled Since the Close of European War, Made Public by Jewish Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Detailed reports by American eye-witnesses of the actual present conditions, affecting the populations of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Serbia, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Siberia, and other countries of Europe and the East, compiled since the close of the European war, have been made public by the joint distribution committee of the American funds for Jewish war sufferers, of which Felix M. Warburg is the chairman.

The reports are, in many instances, the first word received directly from American sources describing the sufferings, privations, and hardships which are being undergone by millions of Jews throughout the world, and toward the alleviation of which the joint distribution committee has to date disbursed more than \$25,000,000, contributed by all sections of American Jewry.

## People Without Food

While in a general way, it has, of course, been known that the populations were largely without food and clothing, the conditions narrated are even more appalling than has hitherto been suspected.

Describing a typical school in Warsaw, Poland, known as a Froebel school, or school for small children, Dr. Boris D. Bogen, one of the members of the commission, says: "The school is situated on the third floor in a tenement house. There are three teachers. The teachers are one man and two women, earnest and sympathetic. The children spoke Yiddish and asked questions about America and whether we had brought food. They used to get two meals a day, but lately have received only one. The teachers thought, however, that this was enough, and said in explanation, 'The children are used to going hungry and can now stand much better the consequences.' The rooms were terribly cold, for there was no coal. Coal is now about 10 marks for a pud (40 pounds), and then it is almost impossible to get."

## Light on Polish Conditions

Further light on Polish conditions is given in a report as late as March 20 sent by Lewis Strauss of the American Relief Administration, from an agent of the administration, sent on a special tour into the Brest-Pinsk district. This report is in part as follows:

"On the departure of the Russians from Brest in 1915, fire which ravaged the city obliged all the inhabitants to leave. There are not enough buildings left standing in the town for the former inhabitants who are now returning, so that a number of these are obliged to live in the underground casemates of the abandoned forts surrounding the town. The conditions which we found in these casemates were extremely bad."

"We examined in each casement the quantity of food on hand, and in no case were the people getting enough even to support life. There was no milk or meat whatever. "In a Jewish home we found 200 children from two to twelve years of age in a most deplorable condition. The children were well housed, and the institution was well managed, but for the past two weeks the institution has not had a pound of bread. As we

observed ourselves from a visit to the kitchen, all the children have a thin barley soup."

"In conclusion, it is very hard to give any general statistics which are at all accurate for the region which I covered. The state of disorganization is such, and misery prevails to such an extent, that the situation cannot be expressed by figures, but only by stating that it could not be worse. The condition of the people has gone beyond that of a state in which bolshevism is possible because all are reduced to an absolute state of poverty. The appeal for relief is not one of force, but of humanity."

## MAINE PLANS FOR STATE HIGHWAYS

System Under Way to Be Completed as Soon as Funds Are Available Says Chief Engineer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—As soon as funds are available it is the intention of the Maine highway commission to complete the system of state highways, says Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer of the commission.

"We have between 1300 and 1400 miles of road in this system, which comprises about five and one-half per cent of the entire mileage," says Mr. Sargent. "We have completed a little less than 400 miles and there have been built on the system through the medium of state aid, that is, by co-operation between the State and the towns, nearly 300 miles more. This leaves about 700 miles of state highway to be constructed."

"With the federal aid to become available on July 1 and on July 1 of next year, together with the proceeds of the bond issue just provided for by the Legislature, if endorsed by the people at a special election to be held in September, we expect to have sufficient funds to complete all of the 700 miles, and I would expect we could do this work within the next four years."

"Besides this construction work there will be carried on co-operative work between the State and the cities and towns on our system of 3000 miles of State aid work, of which practically 1400 miles have been rebuilt. The annual expenditure for this purpose is about \$800,000."

"We are spending \$500,000 each year in the reconstruction of bridges, paid for jointly by the State, counties, and towns."

"All of our state and state aid highway system is under patrol maintenance and under the supervision of the state highway commission. Last year 480 patrolmen were employed in caring for 4250 miles of road in 467 cities and towns. The gross expenditure on this work was \$600,000. The State paid two-thirds of this expense and the towns and cities the other one-third."

## JAMAICAN BUSINESS GROWS

KINGSTON, Jamaica—There has been a large development of United States business connections in Jamaica since the end of the war, many commercial houses opening branches here. It is understood that the National City Bank of New York City proposes to establish an agency in Kingston.

## HALF-FARES INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Senate yesterday passed to a third reading the bill providing that the Boston Elevated Railway Company shall carry day and evening pupils of the Boston and Cambridge schools at half-fare.

BOSTON MASS. **SHEPARD STORE** BOSTON MASS.  
COURTESY THE KEYNOT OF SHEPARD SERVICE

NEW ZEPHYR SWEATERS

—Clear blue skies and soft balmy days, when a coat is too heavy, call for sweaters.

—For Motoring —For Mountains —For all Sports

—New, stylish and serviceable sweater, that should please every woman—a garment that holds its shape and does not get "stringy."

—Closely knitted, fine rib, entire garment in one-inch purled effect, fitted back, belt across front, new shawl collar, in the following colors 8.95

—Old Rose —Buff —Peacock —American Beauty.  
(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

WOMEN'S UNION SUITS  
an unexpected offer at 75¢

One of those opportune purchases that mean so much to economical women.

—Exceptional shape and fit. —High grade fine knitted cotton.

Low neck, sleeveless, band top and cuff and lace knee.

Regular and extra sizes at the same price. Note, too, that these union suits are the kinds

That Usually Sell for 1.00

An offer to which you should give prompt response.  
(Winter Street—First Floor)

## WEBB-POMERENE ACT IS EFFECTIVE

Former Chief Counsel of United States Trade Commission Says Success Rests on Business Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Webb-Pomerene Act, after a year's trial, is proving an effective instrument for furthering overseas trade, and both large and small manufacturing concerns are forming combinations for export purposes under this law, according to a statement made by John Walsh, former chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, made at the recent national foreign trade convention here. Eighty concerns at that time had filed statements with the Federal Trade Commission under this act, said Mr. Walsh.

"The purpose of the Webb-Pomerene Law, he stated, is to promote export trade along fair and legitimate lines. As long as these rules of business guide American export associations under the Webb law, that act, he said, will be found helpful to the business interests of the country."

"The ultimate success or failure rests very largely on our business men," he declared. "If the law is to serve as a vehicle for commercial aggrandizement, to benefit the strong at the expense of the weak, or if it is to be used for selfish and unscrupulous exploitation of foreign markets, or for the purpose of manipulating domestic prices, then the expectations of the high-minded and broad-visioned men who were its sponsors would be shamefully thwarted and foiled."

The Webb Act, he pointed out, has a provision dealing with unfair methods of competition. This provision, he said, extends to unfair methods of competition used in export trade against competitors engaged in export trade, even though the acts constituting such unfair methods are done without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

"To all appearances competitive business methods in international trade will be scrutinized much more closely in the future than in the past."

## CUBA APPROVES ZIONIST MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Cuba has allied herself with other nations in endorsing the Zionist movement to establish a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, according to the Zionist organization of America, by adoption of a resolution by the Cuban Senate, expressing "interest and sympathy in the efforts which the Jewish people are making in behalf of their liberty and national independence."

## SALVATION ARMY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vermont—Plans are being made by the local Salvation Army Corps to take over, on July 1, two or three of the saloons now running, as temperance drink dispensaries. The proposition will be backed by local business men.

For Summer Outing and Sport Wear

Sport Coats of Knitted Jersey that will withstand an outside, rough, wet day in the country or come through, unharmed, after a shower of spray on the bay. Dressy and substantial.

Priced \$25 and up

Joyous Plaids in Wool Sport Skirts

Plaids all wool Scotch plaids that are distinctive, and shirred models preserving the straight line and narrow tube. But there is concealed freedom for real usefulness. Light and dark grounds in pronounced large plaids; also in genuine linen and French Plaid.

Priced \$7.50 to \$27.50

Town and Country Suits Smart—Practical—Unusual Priced \$31.50 to \$65

Dress, Suit and Sport Hats of original design Priced \$7.50 to \$25

Quality Summer Furs in exquisite harmony with the season. Moderately Priced

**Jackson & Co.**  
161 Tremont St.  
BOSTON  
(Near Keith's Theatre)



## PROBLEM OF SHIPS TO GO TO CONGRESS

Senator Jones of Washington  
Will Propose Sale of All  
Wooden Ships and Establish-  
ment of New Ocean Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
The problem of American shipping  
and shipbuilding will be considered in  
every aspect in the forthcoming special  
session of Congress. Investigation  
of what has been done by the United  
States Shipping Board and new ship-  
ping programs will be insisted on, es-  
pecially by Republican members.

Wesley L. Jones of Washington, who  
is to be the chairman of the Senate  
Commerce Committee, has drawn a bill  
which provides for the disposal, by  
sale or charter, of all the wooden and  
steel merchant ships acquired and  
built by the United States Government  
during the war, and the extension of  
American foreign trade under the  
direction of the federal government.

Senator Jones invites criticism and  
proposals, and says that he will prob-  
ably make a number of changes in the  
bill that he has already drafted before  
introducing it. The bill contains the  
following provisions:

All wooden ships to be sold, either to  
American or foreign buyers, and no  
steel ships of 3500 tons or more to be  
sold to foreign buyers.

All ships engaged in coastwise or  
territorial trade to be sold at not less  
than the prevailing market price.

All ships for foreign commerce to be  
sold to Americans.

The President is "directed to ascer-  
tain and announce on what route or  
routes it is the desire of the govern-  
ment that American steamship lines  
shall be established," and to establish  
new ship lines, to be operated under  
his direction, if he is not able to sell  
all of the ships owned by the govern-  
ment.

That the purchasers of the ships  
shall pay for them in installments  
over a period of either three or 20  
years.

That if the President is not able to  
sell all of the ships, he may charter  
them to American shipping interests  
at the prevailing rates.

That the President "is directed to  
give special attention to the establish-  
ment of shipping lines in the Pacific  
Ocean, to South America, and to coun-  
tries and ports not served by Ameri-  
can ships."

That the United States Shipping  
Board is continued for a period of five  
years, from the date of the proclama-  
tion of peace, to assist the President  
in carrying out the provisions of the  
bill.

In a statement accompanying the  
bill, Senator Jones said: "If the pro-  
gram that seems to be definitely  
mapped out is carried through, about  
10,000,000 tons will be completed in the  
near future. These ships will be the  
property of the United States, just as  
a man's machine is his property. What  
we will do with them and how we  
will use them is the problem that  
confronts us."

"Conditions are abnormal. Commer-  
cial demands for ships are great,  
and governmental needs imperative.  
These ships must be kept in use in the  
most efficient way. If not through  
private channels, then through gov-  
ernmental agency. Not only must this  
be done, but it must be done in such  
a way as to make the producers and  
consumers of the country, as well as  
the business interests feel that their  
welfare has been duly regarded."

## RHODE ISLAND HAS LABOR COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Providence News Office  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—"To  
do all in its power to promote the vol-  
untary mediation and conciliation of  
controversies and disputes between  
employers and employees, and to  
avoid resort to strikes, lockouts, boy-  
cotts, blacklists, discriminations, and  
legal proceedings in or arising out of  
such controversies and disputes and  
matters of employment" is the aim of  
a recently appointed commission of  
labor by Gov. R. Livingston Beek-  
man of Rhode Island.

The board consists of a commis-  
sioner of labor and four other mem-  
bers, two of whom are representatives  
of employers and two representatives  
of labor. Meetings are held at least  
once a month to take adequate mea-  
sures to assure a proper adjustment  
of all labor questions. The commission  
has the power, subject to the approval  
of the Governor, to appoint special  
boards of mediation whenever the sit-  
uation demands such action.

## INTERCHANGE OF ALL I. W. W. MAILING LISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Chicago News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—An interchange  
of mailing lists of all I. W. W. papers  
was ordered by the general conven-  
tion of the Industrial Workers of the  
World here yesterday in order to pre-  
vent subscribers from being without  
an I. W. W. paper in case the govern-  
ment should suppress any one of the  
papers.

This action was taken, it was ex-  
plained on the convention floor, so  
that if The Rebel Worker, at New  
York City, was suppressed, Solidarity,  
in Chicago, would have a com-  
plete mailing list of The Rebel  
Worker, and could be mailed to the  
subscribers of the suppressed paper,  
or a like course could be followed  
with any other paper.

A portion of the report of the com-  
mission on literature, read before the  
convention, showed that the I. W. W.  
are planning on a big campaign of

propaganda. A motion was intro-  
duced that 20 per cent of the funds  
collected be used for propaganda, but  
this motion was tabled when it was  
explained that the central organiza-  
tion is planning on getting out a spe-  
cial propaganda stamp to be sold to  
provide funds for this purpose.

## WAGE REDUCTIONS CALLED A MISTAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
WILMINGTON, Delaware—At the  
annual meeting of the Wilmington  
Employers Association, C. D. Garret-  
son, president, said that he believed a  
reduction in wages of employees at  
this time would be a great mistake,  
claiming more attention should be  
given to the reduction of unit costs by  
making labor more efficient. He said  
the drones and shiftless workmen must  
be eliminated that we may have our  
business structure on an economical  
sound basis to go ahead in the future.  
J. Philip Bird, general manager of  
the National Manufacturers Association  
of America, urged the cooperation  
of employee and employer, citing the  
instance in his own State, New Jersey,  
where the two work hand in hand and  
where every labor bill before being  
presented to the state Legislature is  
acted upon by a joint conference of  
employers and employees. The bills  
thus presented have always passed  
unanimously. The speaker stated this  
is the only method to be pursued to  
avoid conflicts between the employer  
and employee.

## INTERVENTION IN OHIO STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
TOLEDO, Ohio—Intervention by  
Gov. James M. Cox and Mayor Cornell  
Scribner in strikes which had put  
nearly 17,000 men, drawing over \$500,-  
000 weekly, out of work at the Will-  
s-Oberlin and two other large plants,  
last night, may result in an early set-  
tlement. At a mass meeting of 7000  
men yesterday a committee of five was  
appointed to call on Vice-President  
A. Earl of the Will-Overland  
Company and C. C. Meiser, president  
of the Electric Auto-Lite Company,  
together with Mayor Scribner, and  
an attempt to adjust differences will  
be made. Governor Cox has sent  
mediator George F. Miles from Colum-  
bus. He is expected to arrive here  
today.

## OHIO SOCIALIST LEADER RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Max Hayes,  
recognized Labor authority here and  
editor of the leading Labor paper of  
Ohio, The Citizen, resigned from the  
Socialist organization on Thursday  
night, owing to the May-Day demon-  
stration. Mr. Hayes yesterday edi-  
torially denounced the Ruthenberg  
revolutionary program. He says:  
"If Socialist leaders are wild enough  
to imagine that Lenin and Liebknecht  
tactics will be adopted by the masses  
of American workers, they are more  
stupid than we judged. Henceforth,  
industrially, they are nobody, and  
have no organization behind them and  
couldn't call a strike or conduct one  
for a week."

"Two years ago Ruthenberg polled  
around 25,000 votes for Mayor, and  
would have stood a splendid chance to  
win this year had not he and his fol-  
lowers gone anarchistic. Now the  
party in Cleveland and throughout the  
country is in an uproar; its thou-  
sands of sympathizers everywhere are  
becoming discouraged and disgusted,  
and it is doubtful whether the move-  
ment in its present form can be held  
together."

## DEPORTATION OF AGITATORS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Within  
the next few days, 300 anarchistic  
agitators will be deported. Most of  
them are Russians and Italians and  
they include 17 women. The chief of  
police expects soon to have 400 more  
ready for deportation.

## NATIONAL CONGRESS OF FRENCH LABOR

Gathering Conveyed Impres-  
sion That Mutual Confidence  
Reigned Amongst Syndical  
Organizations in France

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—The executive  
council of the Confédération Géné-  
rale du Travail held the first sitting  
of its conference recently in the big  
Belleville Hall. The impression  
at once received was that mutual  
confidence reigned amongst the syn-  
dical organizations, and that the mem-  
bers of the committee of the conféd-  
ération enjoy the entire esteem of  
their "comrades" in the departments.  
Mr. Imbs, secretary of the syndicates  
of Alsace-Lorraine, opened the con-  
ference by reading a declaration in  
which the workers of Alsace-Lor-  
raine sent their brotherly greetings  
to French workers.

Messrs. Jouhaux and Dumoulin, the  
secretaries of the confédération, then  
gave an account of what the adminis-  
trative commission had accomplished.  
Mr. Dumoulin said that instead of noisy  
street demonstrations they had pre-  
ferred to come to direct arrangements,  
which were less noisy but more effi-  
cacious, this statement being approved  
by all the delegates except one.

## The Eight-Hour Day

In the afternoon Mr. Jouhaux spoke  
of the eight-hour day: It was neces-  
sary, he said, to apply this measure to  
the workers of the whole world and  
the efforts of the working class must  
be general, coordinate, and method-  
ical.

The secretary of the confédération  
said that the demand for an eight-  
hour day should be sufficient for the  
moment, and that the organizations  
should refrain from asking for an in-  
crease in salaries. These sentiments  
were warmly defended by Messrs.  
Merrheim, Bidegaray, Dumas, Cudde-  
Rivoli, and Bartuel, representing, re-  
spectively, the metallurgical, railway,  
clothing, textile, maritime and min-  
ing industries, and by half a dozen  
other speakers. All were agreed that  
the employers' groups must as soon  
as possible be officially informed of  
the demands for the eight-hour work-  
ing day and the English week.

"The intervention of all politicians  
must be excluded, no matter who they  
may be," some one exclaimed. "We  
are quite of your opinion, comrade,"  
declared the members of the staff of  
the confédération. The delegates ap-  
plauded heartily and this first day  
of the conference ended with a won-  
derful unanimity of feeling, a commis-  
sion of five delegates being appointed to  
draw up an order of the day which  
would reveal the sentiments of the  
syndicalists on the question of the  
tax on salaries.

The next meeting was devoted to  
the discussion of the eight-hour work-  
ing day, and the national committee  
of the Confédération Générale du  
Travail finished its work on March 25,  
by unanimously adopting the follow-  
ing resolutions:

"The federal national committee  
takes note of the will of the working  
classes to obtain an eight-hour work-  
ing day, and declares that the produc-  
tion must not be diminished on ac-  
count of the application of their de-  
mand, as the progress realized will  
permit of a rational organization of  
work."

"It considers that the principle of  
the eight-hour day should be inscribed  
in the International Labor Charter,  
that the parliaments of each country  
shall be obliged to decide this ques-  
tion with the shortest possible delay.  
The confederal national committee  
also considers that the demand put  
forward by the working classes of  
this country does not preclude an ex-  
amination into the best means of ap-  
plying this to each industry."

Spontaneous Good Understanding  
"It records the spontaneous good  
understanding between railwaymen,  
seamen, miners, dockers, metallur-  
gists, building and transport workmen,

From this moment the Confédération  
Générale du Travail must coordinate  
and watch over the efforts of all the  
organizations, so as to assure a first  
demonstration on May 1, 1919. After-  
ward it will be necessary for the fed-  
eration forming the inter-federal  
coalition, with the help of the Con-  
fédération Générale du Travail, to  
limit the "pourparlers" and to fix a  
date for the application of their  
demand."

On the question of the collective  
Labor contract, the national commit-  
tee has adopted a motion in which it  
affirms that, by opposing the Strauss  
project, which was the result of deli-  
berations in assemblies where both  
employers and workmen were repre-  
sented, the Senate has annulled all the  
utility of collective conferences.

As regards the tax on wages, it  
was agreed that the national confed-  
eration should not be regarded as suscep-  
tible of being taxed, since the money ac-  
cruing therefrom is entirely absorbed  
by the immediate needs of those who  
receive it—charges its C. A. to take  
all the necessary steps to obtain the  
suspension of the application of this  
law and to see that the law is mod-  
ified.

The declaration then read by Citiz-  
en Jouhaux to the International  
Commission of Labor Legislation was  
also approved.

Citizens Jouhaux and Millon, chair-  
men of the committee, spoke briefly  
of the importance of the work accom-  
plished by the national committee,  
which was then officially dissolved.

## SEVEN LABOR BILLS PASSED IN MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Seven bills  
framed by organized labor were passed  
by the Michigan Legislature during  
the recent session. One of these pro-  
hibits under penalty of fine and im-  
prisonment, sex discrimination in the  
payment of wages of persons engaged  
in the manufacture or production of  
any article. Another bill enlarges  
the compensation rights under the  
workmen's compensation act.

A bill strongly opposed by the De-  
troit Union Railway limits work in all  
occupations where the service is con-  
tinuous, as on street and interurban  
railways, to six days in the seven.  
Another measure requires that all  
vestibules of electric railway cars be  
heated.

The 54-hour working week for speci-  
fied employment is amended to include  
in these employments women con-  
ductors, women operators of elevators  
and women employees of theaters and  
other places of amusement. Under the  
provisions of another act bumpers on  
electric cars must be of the same  
height from the top of the rail to the  
center of the coupler.

## NEW YORK TEACHERS APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Representa-  
tives of New York City's 22,000 teach-  
ers have urged the Governor of the  
State to sign the bill granting them  
increase of pay, despite its veto by  
Mayor Hylan. Dr. John H. Finley,  
state Commissioner of Education, de-  
clares that he believes the argument  
that New York City cannot afford to  
pay more is absurd, and that New  
York is behind several other large  
states in this respect. The representa-  
tives of real estate interests oppose  
the bill on the ground that it would  
mean increased taxes, and that what-  
ever increases the teachers receive  
would be paid out in higher rents.

## CANAL ZONE MEN ASK MORE PAY

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—  
Six hundred Negro employees of the  
commissary plants in the Canal Zone  
petitioned Governor Harding on  
Thursday for an increase of \$30 a  
month, threatening to strike the next  
day if their demands were not met.  
Their present pay is from \$25 to \$75  
a month. The Governor's reply says  
an executive order forbids paying  
more than \$75 per month to employees  
who are not Americans.

## LIVING WAGE IS DEFINED IN COURT

Judge Curlew in Sydney De-  
clares Workers Extend Mean-  
ing of Term Unjustifiably

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An in-  
teresting statement on the meaning of  
the phrase "a living wage" has been  
made by Judge Curlew while deliv-  
ering a reserved judgment on an ap-  
plication by the Firemen and Deck  
Hands Association. His conclusion  
has caused considerable comment.

"From the manner in which the  
case for the employees is often pre-  
sented to the court," he said, "it is a  
legitimate inference that they are  
under the impression that the living  
wage is to be granted to the employee  
who is doing work requiring abso-  
lutely no skill and no tax on mind or  
muscle. To this extent they are per-  
fectly right, the effect of the statute is  
that an employee doing work which is  
more in the nature of a pastime than  
a real occupation is entitled to a liv-  
ing wage. But the employees seek to  
extend this undoubted principle. They  
seem to think that if an occupation  
involves any degree of hardship or toil  
or thought it necessarily calls for  
more than the living wage. They  
argue—if the very easiest work that  
can be thought of is worth the living  
wage, anything more difficult must be  
worth more." This argument, in my  
opinion, springs from a fundamental  
fallacy.

"The living wage is given to the  
employee on the lowest plane—not  
because his work is worth £3 a week,  
but because, even if it is worth only  
5s., the community does not desire  
that any man should be asked to work  
for a wage that will not enable him to  
live decently. Another employee doing  
more difficult work might still be really  
worth less than a living wage, but he  
also must receive the living wage. A  
third employee doing more difficult  
work still may be worth only the living  
wage; he, too, will receive the living  
wage, but in his case the wage is  
awarded on his value, and not on any  
ethical principle. I am not the first to  
enumerate this doctrine; exactly the  
same thing was said by His Honor  
Judge Scholes.

"What is really only the fallacy to  
which I have referred in another form,  
is the argument often put forward in  
cases where a class of employee has in  
the past been on the living wage, and  
the conditions of the industry have  
changed to the disadvantage of the  
employee. In such cases the em-  
ployees assume that there must be an  
award for more than a living wage to  
compensate for the disadvantage. This  
result does not necessarily follow. Be-  
fore the employee in question can be  
put above the living wage it must be

shown that if the conditions of the in-  
dustry had at the time of making the  
original award been the same as the  
conditions obtaining at the time when  
the new award is sought he would  
have been put above the living wage."

## STRIKERS PRESENT FORMAL DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representa-  
tives of the striking American Rail-  
way Express Company employees yester-  
day presented to the company their  
formal demands for an eight-hour day,  
time and a half for overtime, double  
time on Sundays and holidays, with  
Sunday work voluntary. Robert E. M.  
Cowie, vice-president of the company,  
said the situation would be referred  
to the Division of Labor of the United  
States Railroad Administration. About  
6000 men have quit, but no trouble is  
expected, since it is understood the  
company will not use strike-breakers.

## MOVE IN LAWRENCE TO SETTLE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The  
first definite steps toward getting the  
mill men and the strikers together  
was taken yesterday afternoon, when  
a mass meeting of Italians packed the  
City Hall. There were five speakers  
and the object of the meeting was to  
have the people of that nationality  
choose five delegates to meet the mill  
men. Other nationalities will do like-  
wise, it is expected, and the terms of  
the settlement of the strike will be  
carried on without the general strike  
committee.

## AIMS OF GOVERNMENT TRAINING SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

"It is up to American industries to  
learn as much from the war as have  
the industries of France and England"  
—that, in substance, is the message  
contained in a vest pocket bulletin  
entitled, "Industrial Training and  
Foreign Trade," recently issued by the  
United States training service of the  
Department of Labor at Washington.  
Charles T. Clayton, director of the  
training service, emphasizes the need  
of training broadly, so that the work-  
ers become versatile as well as more  
highly efficient.

## WAGE REDUCTION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a statement  
given out here, John H. Walker, for-  
mer president of the Illinois State  
Federation of Labor, declared that  
there must be no reduction of wages.  
He stated that organized Labor will  
vigorously oppose any attempt to re-  
duce wages.

## EXODUS OF NEGRO TO NORTH MARKED

Cause Said to Be Better Oppor-  
tunities Offered—Many Negro  
Soldiers Settle in the North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The Negro  
represents 10 per cent of the popula-  
tion of the United States and none of  
the national problems can be really  
solved if we leave out the 10,000,000  
Negroes," said Ralph Welles Keeler of  
the Home Mission Council of the  
Methodist Episcopal Church to a rep-  
resentative of this news office. "A  
national commission made up of all  
groups concerned about the Negro is  
needed, in order that the Negro's edu-  
cational opportunities, living condi-  
tions and relationship to civic condi-  
tions may be made live issues."  
"Those who have studied the north-  
ward migration of the Negro believe  
that it has only begun, and with his  
exodus the planter began to appreciate  
his value—the greatest single asset of  
the south."

A recent survey gives as causes of  
the migration of Negroes to the north  
during 1918, industrial openings, de-  
mands for common labor, response of  
foreigners to the call to military service  
and the cutting off of immigration;  
also, that in the north they found less  
prejudice, less discrimination, better  
schools, more freedom and more pro-  
tection.

The volume of Negro migration from  
1916 to 1918 is estimated at 250,000  
workmen or, with their families,  
about 750,000 persons. The cities to  
which this northward migration has  
been most largely directed are, in  
order of number of migrants, ranging  
from 50,000 to 10,000, Chicago, Phila-  
delphia, Cincinnati, Detroit, Pitts-  
burgh, New York, Newark and New  
England cities.

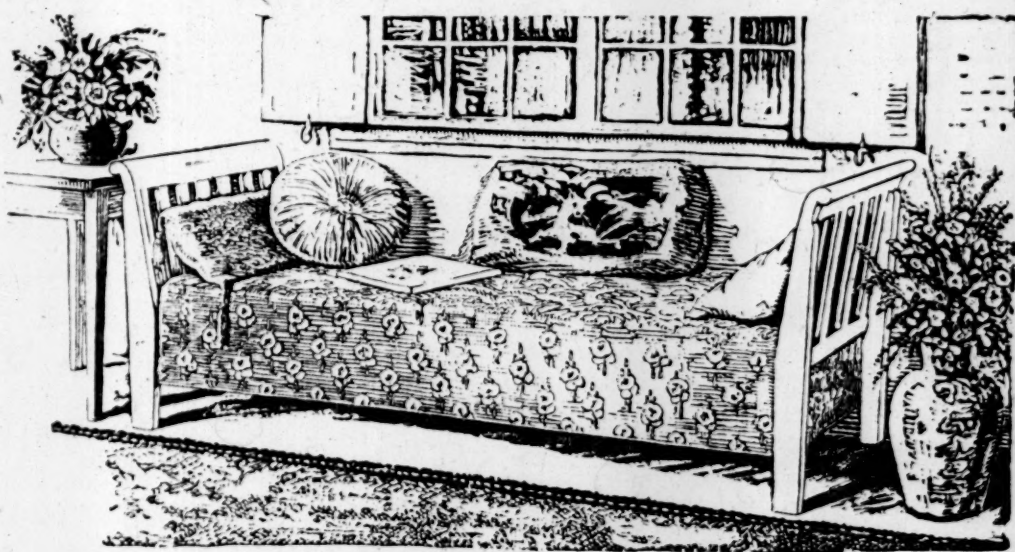
Now the Negroes who are returning  
from military service overseas and  
from camps within the United States  
must be considered. It was found at  
Camp Devens, in Massachusetts, that  
between 4000 and 5000 Negro soldiers  
planned to settle in Boston after their  
demobilization. It is felt by those  
studying the problem that as the re-  
turning Negro has shown his willing-  
ness to perform the duties of Ameri-  
can citizenship, his claim to the full  
rights and privileges of citizens of the  
country should be recognized.

## WAGE BILL ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The House  
of Representatives yesterday ordered  
to a third reading a bill to fix the  
wages of scrubwomen at 50 cents an  
hour, amended to exempt hotels,  
boarding-houses, apartments and pri-  
vate houses from its provisions.

To Buy Victory Bonds Is Essential War Work



## To Make the Summer Home Attractive

—is not the amount of money one spends,  
but rather how one spends it.

It is knowing in advance the effect desired  
that makes one's home attractive when  
completed.

As to the first suggestion, regard the Day Bed, illustrated,  
as an example of smart yet inexpensive furniture, for summer  
homes; the price complete, finished in any color, upholstered  
in cretonne, with one pillow, being \$45.

As to the second suggestion, Paine's decorators, by means  
of colored sketches or by assembling the furniture, rugs and  
draperies, will visualize one's summer home and thus assure  
highest satisfaction.

## Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

## A Trustee That Knows Investments

THIS COMPANY has had long ex-  
perience in making trust investments  
and we are in intimate touch with the in-  
vestment market and constantly watch  
every investment which we hold.

Since the laws of Massachusetts give very  
wide latitude for investment of trust  
funds, it is most essential for the protec-  
tion of your heirs that the trustee of your  
estate have sound investment judgment.

## BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY

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In active business since 1875









RAILROADS AND  
FEDERAL CONTROL

United States Director-General  
Says Costs of Operation Are  
"Inevitably on Much Higher  
Level" Than Before War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—"If  
there is a tendency to assume that all  
the high costs of the railroads are due  
to government control, the public is  
deceiving itself in the most unfortu-  
nate way about the problem that con-  
fronts it," said Walker D. Hines,  
United States Director-General of  
Railroads, in the course of an address  
in San Francisco recently.

"Federal control of railroads is a  
fact," he continued, "and the high  
costs of railroad operations are facts.  
Therefore, there is a disposition to  
assume that the high cost is due to  
federal control, although practically  
every other business has had the same  
high costs, although not federally  
controlled."

"If the public is led into confusion  
on that point, and to thinking that  
these high costs of operation are  
merely due to federal control and will  
terminate at the end of federal con-  
trol, it is going to provide a scheme  
of permanent regulation which will  
fall far short of meeting the situa-  
tion, and which will fall far short of  
giving the public the sort of railroad  
regulation and the sort of railroads  
which are needed in order to carry on  
the business of the country."

"I want to emphasize again the  
great mistake that is being made in  
so many quarters of introducing the  
notion that the low costs when they  
get back to private management will  
return. That cannot be accomplished.  
This war has made changes in rail-  
road regulation which will last beyond  
our lives. We are in a new world as  
to costs and as to methods of doing  
business, and no merely superficial  
changes in railroad regulation which  
might have been reasonably plausible  
before the war can begin to meet the  
situation that will confront this coun-  
try from this time on."

"Railroad costs are inevitably on a  
much higher level than they were be-  
fore the war, and I believe that is  
true of any industry; but in any event  
it is true as to the railroads. Any plan  
which is based on the old system, with  
perhaps a few amendments that do not  
go to the fundamentals, will fall short  
of the scheme which I think is vital  
to the realization of the necessity of  
giving new capital an adequate assur-  
ance to attract it to the railroad busi-  
ness. We move in a new era, and we  
have got to have a new form of regu-  
lation, in my opinion, in order to make  
railroad private management a suc-  
cess for the future. Therefore, you  
should bear in mind the necessity for  
going to fundamentals and for making  
a much more radical change in the  
regulation of private management  
than would have been regarded as  
necessary if the war had not taken  
place."

## New Railroad Policy Urged

Finance Plan Also Presented at New  
England Transportation Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Following  
a declaration by Frank W. Whitcomb,  
president of the Massachusetts Cham-  
ber of Commerce, that it might spell  
the end of New England commercially  
if the railroad problem was not rightly  
settled, the delegates to the New En-  
gland Transportation Convention last  
night unanimously adopted resolutions  
urging, among other policies, return of  
the lines to private ownership, but  
only after legislation had been passed  
to prevent economic disturbance. Laws  
were also favored permitting consoli-  
dation of roads under authority of the  
Interstate Commerce Commission,  
without materially limiting competi-  
tion. It was voted to lay the resolu-  
tions before Congress.

## Resolutions Adopted

The resolutions opposed government  
ownership or operation as a menace  
to democratic institutions. To accom-  
plish the return to private ownership,  
it was believed fair that the govern-  
ment should for a limited time con-  
tinue its agreed compensation to the  
roads. The convention favored exclu-  
sive federal regulation of issuance of  
securities by all roads doing an inter-  
state business, and regulation by the  
Interstate Commerce Commission of  
rates and practices affecting interstate  
trade, reserving to the states power to  
regulate commutation rates.

The resolutions declared for estab-  
lishment of regional commissions un-  
der general supervision of the Inter-  
state Commerce Commission, and for  
legislation providing for settlement by  
arbitration of disputes over wages or  
working conditions on the railroads,  
declaring adherence to the theory that  
transportation should not be inter-  
rupted by such disputes.

Paragraph 5 of the resolutions advo-  
cates the plan of the Associated In-  
dustries of Massachusetts, endorsed by  
the Massachusetts Chamber of Com-  
merce, for financing the roads.

Opposition was expressed to any  
plan which would transfer from the  
Interstate Commerce Commission to a  
member of the Cabinet any of the com-  
mission's important powers; and also  
to postponement of legislation until  
valuation of railroads is completed.

## Plan for Financing Railroad

The convention was held under the  
joint auspices of the Massachusetts  
Chamber of Commerce and the Associ-  
ated Industries of Massachusetts, and  
was attended by federal, state and  
city officials, congressmen, railroad  
executives and representatives of ship-  
pers, security holders and industries.  
The plan for financing the railroads,  
referred to in paragraph 5 of the resolu-  
tions, provides for a limited gov-

ernment guaranty. Railroads earning  
less than 9 per cent on capital stock  
would be permitted to apply for gov-  
ernment guaranty of bonds to be is-  
sued to raise new capital, but there  
would be no guaranty of existing  
securities. Railroads earning more  
than 9 per cent would divide the ex-  
cess with the government, which  
would form a fund to be used to meet  
any deficit under a guaranty.

The Interstate Commerce Commis-  
sion would adjust rates so that no loss  
should fall on the government, and  
the principal of the obligations would  
be taken care of by a sinking fund.  
Railroads receiving a guaranty would  
have two government directors ap-  
pointed by the President of the United  
States or by the Interstate Commerce  
Commission. This plan contemplates  
ultimate consolidation of weak lines  
with strong lines, preserving reason-  
able competition, and thus gradually  
eliminating the necessity for a  
guaranty.

## Consolidation Advocated

Director-General Hines Urges This as  
Solution of Railroad Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the  
mere return of the railroads to private  
ownership would not perform a  
miracle but that the consolidation of  
the roads into a few large, competitive  
systems might solve the railroad  
problem, was the opinion expressed by  
Walker D. Hines, Director-General of  
Railroads, at a meeting of the Econ-  
omic Club here.

Mr. Hines declared that unless some  
remedy were adopted, as radical as  
the one he thus proposed, post-war  
regulation would not prove satisfac-  
tory, but would in fact prove even  
more disappointing than the "thor-  
oughly unsatisfactory pre-war regula-  
tion." He hastened to add, however,  
that he was speaking for himself and  
did not reflect the sentiments either  
of President Wilson or of the Railroad  
Administration.

A further proposal which Mr. Hines  
urged, coupling it with his recommen-  
dation for compulsory consolidation of  
the strong and weak roads into  
great systems of relatively equal earn-  
ing power, was that the new systems  
be officially appraised and capitalized  
and that rates sufficient to guarantee  
earnings be fixed, as such a plan, he  
averred, would attract the new capital  
needed for the development of the  
railroads.

He also proposed frank recognition  
of the fact that the United States Gov-  
ernment is "in effect a partner" of  
the railroads, by placing government  
representatives on the boards of di-  
rectors of the various lines and mak-  
ing some of these same representa-  
tives members of the government regu-  
lating body.

COMPETITIVE BIDS  
ON STEEL ASKED

Failure to Agree on Minimum  
Stabilization Prices Results  
in an Open Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A wide  
open market for steel prices regulated  
by supply and demand results from  
the failure of the United States Rail-  
road Administration and a committee  
of the American Iron and Steel In-  
stitute to agree on minimum stabiliza-  
tion prices. After an all-day confer-  
ence here, the Railroad Administra-  
tion announced that it would receive  
competitive bids for 200,000 tons of  
steel rails.

According to E. H. Gary, chairman  
of the United States Steel Corpora-  
tion, the administration claimed that  
the prices set by the Industrial Board  
of the Department of Commerce were  
not low enough, while representatives  
of the iron and steel industry insisted  
that further reductions could not be  
made without decreasing the cost of  
production and thus lowering wages.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General  
of Railroads, said the administration  
had proposed maximum prices for  
steel articles, including rails used in  
large quantities, but that the steel in-  
terests had refused to alter their  
prices, announced in March. There-  
fore, the administration would proceed  
whenever it needs steel materials to  
ask for competitive bids.

## Test Your Foot-Wear



JAMES S. COWARD  
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York  
(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ANNUAL MEETING

President of Company Declares  
Government-Owned Railways  
Should Be Free From Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MONTREAL, Quebec.—Mr. E. W.

Beatty, in an address to the sharehold-  
ers at the annual meeting of the Cana-  
dian Pacific Railway in Montreal,  
said: "The financial showing of the  
last three months of the fiscal year  
has been disappointing but not un-  
expectedly so in view of the fallings  
off of the general traffic and the heavy  
costs of maintenance and operation  
due to high wages and high price of  
materials. In order to provide as  
much employment as possible, no  
drastic reductions were made in the  
number of men employed, and the  
shops were maintained at full pres-  
sure."

"The country is faced with a con-  
dition unprecedented in the recent  
history of Canada. The National Rail-  
ways and the Canadian Pacific are the  
only large companies with resources  
sufficient to provide additional rail-  
way facilities to any substantial ex-  
tent. Serious and continuing blunders  
in railway policy have resulted in  
the government being required to as-  
sume the ownership at present of 11-  
400 odd miles of railway with the  
prospect of the acquisition of an ad-  
ditional 6400 miles."

"When this acquisition has been ac-  
complished, the principal competing  
systems in Canada will be the Cana-  
dian Pacific and the Canadian National  
Railways."

"It has recently been found neces-  
sary to give the National Railways  
privileges in the matter of construc-  
tion of railways not enjoyed by pri-  
vate companies, and to exempt them  
from complying in other respects with  
the existing laws respecting railways.  
I sincerely trust that this policy of  
making one law for the National Rail-  
ways and one for the Canadian Pacific  
and other private enterprises will  
neither be continued nor extended,  
because nothing would be calculated  
to destroy confidence in Canadian rail-  
way enterprise more than a policy  
which confers exclusive and peculiar  
rights on the National Railways de-  
signed to make the competitive con-  
dition unequal."

"The subject of government own-  
ership has received much attention  
recently, but not nearly as much as  
the importance of the subject justifies,  
notwithstanding our previous experi-  
ence and that of the United States  
and Great Britain. If government  
ownership and operation of railways  
is to be attempted on a large scale  
the situation is full of danger which  
cannot be avoided, or even minimized,  
except by rigorously independent and  
non-political administration, which is  
at least difficult to establish under our  
system of government. This fact,  
however, can only be obvious, that in  
no other way can the people of Canada  
obtain a correct appreciation of the  
results of government operation of  
the systems which are or which may  
hereafter come into its possession than  
by their being administered in strict  
accordance with the laws of the coun-  
try under which other companies have  
to operate, and by their financial and  
accounting methods being made as  
precise and as accurate as the law  
now requires for private corporations,  
and by the exact financial results be-  
ing submitted to Parliament each year.  
I am satisfied the government recog-  
nizes these difficulties, and that a sin-  
cere and determined effort will be  
made to meet the situation. It would  
seem, however, to be obviously wise  
that the assumption of further obli-  
gation should at least be deferred  
until the practicability of government  
administration, or administration un-  
der the aegis of the government,  
which is quite inseparable from gov-  
ernment ownership, has been demon-  
strated."

GERMANY'S UNPAID  
ICE PATROL DEBT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Here is a bill which Germany will  
be asked to pay when peace is  
restored:

"The Imperial German Government,  
debtor to the United States Coast  
Guard, to one share of the expense of

maintaining ice patrol cutters in the  
north Atlantic, 1914, 1915, 1916—  
\$10,500."

All maritime powers paid their bills  
by agreement except Germany, which  
balked after the war started in 1914,  
although the cost was pooled among the  
nations was less than \$4000 a year for  
each nation. The Androscoggin and the  
Tallapoosa now are on patrol,  
which continues only through April  
and May each year.

DISCHARGE ORDER  
OF DRAFTED MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Commanding generals of the north-  
eastern, eastern and central depart-  
ments and of Camps Knox, Bragg,  
Benning, Humphreys, Eustis and Ft.  
Sill have been instructed that it is  
the desire of the War Department to  
have discharged by June 15, 1919, all  
men drafted or enlisted for the war  
emergency who are eligible for dis-  
charge.

The exception of the southern and  
western departments from the order  
was understood to be due to the fact  
that the units under the supervision  
of those departments are largely on  
duty on the Mexican border and that it,  
therefore, might not be practicable to  
release the men by June 15.

EVIDENCE OF PRICE  
FIXING IS ALLEGED

Grade of Lumber Sold by 11  
New Orleans Dealers at \$55  
Is Sold in Interior Town at \$32  
According to an Investigator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Investi-  
gation of charges before the recent  
convention of the Louisiana League of  
Homestead and Building and Loan  
Associations, that a price-fixing com-  
bine existed among the lumber dealers  
here, has developed evidence that lum-  
ber known as No. 1 common, or  
B grade, and which sells for \$32 per  
thousand feet in Monroe, a small in-  
terior town of Louisiana, is sold for  
\$55 per thousand in New Orleans. It  
is claimed that this situation seriously  
handicaps proper housing development.

Alvin C. Andry, secretary of the  
Fidelity Homestead Association and a  
member of the convention's investiga-  
tion committee, has obtained this evi-  
dence, one of the striking features of  
which is that each of the 11 lum-  
ber dealers in New Orleans from which

figures were procured quoted a uni-  
form price of \$55, according to Mr.  
Andry. He reports that differences in  
prices on other grades are equally  
wide.

The following table, prepared by  
the secretary, shows the increase per  
thousand feet of yellow pine during  
the war. New Orleans with an in-  
crease of 125 per cent being in the  
heart of the yellow pine, cypress, and  
oak belt, and having labor costs con-  
siderably less, it is stated, than other  
sections of the United States:

City—	1914	1919	% inc.
San Francisco	\$7.50	\$12.50	66 2/3
Detroit	9.00	14.00	44 1/2
New York	9.00	17.00	90
Chicago	7.00	12.00	70
New Orleans	8.00	18.15	125

Investigation by another member of  
the Homesteads' investigating com-  
mittee resulted in a report to this  
committee that bids by seven New  
Orleans lumber dealers on 8000 feet of  
yellow pine lumber for the new third  
district drainage canal, were \$63 a  
thousand by one firm and \$64 a thou-  
sand by the other six firms. This is  
the same kind of lumber in which Mr.  
Andry found the regular price to be  
\$55 a thousand.

Mayor Martin Behrman, as soon as  
the committee from the league began  
an investigation, himself named a  
committee of seven to pursue a similar  
investigation, in an official capacity, in  
behalf of the city.

PROGRESS OF REVOLT  
IN COSTA RICA

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—President  
Tinoco of Costa Rica has three col-  
umns operating against revolutionists  
near the Nicaraguan frontier. The  
principal force occupies the town of  
Liberia, which is barricaded and de-  
fended by machine guns. A force of  
the revolutionists advanced on Thurs-  
day from La Cruz, on Lake Nicara-  
gua, to the Santa Rosa cattle estate,  
which is famous as the scene of the  
defeat of Walker's filibusters in the  
'50s. It is situated about half-way  
from La Cruz to Liberia. A wireless  
dispatch announcing the suspension of  
railroad traffic between San Jose, the  
capital of Costa Rica, and Port Limon,  
on the eastern coast, has been picked  
up here.

## ARMY ASSIGNMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Maj.-Gen. William C. Haan, who  
returned recently from overseas, has  
been assigned to command of Camp  
Custer, Michigan, and Maj.-Gen. Crote  
Hutcheson has been appointed com-  
mander of Camp Meade, the replace-  
ment depot for the army of occupation  
in Germany.

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Thirty-fifth Street

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crepe de Chine and black or navy blue satin.

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Household and Decorative  
Linens

at decided concessions in prices.

It is at this season of the year that the neces-  
sity of replenishing the linen supply for the  
Summer becomes apparent.

The following items (all of selected qualities)  
have been prepared especially for a Sale to be  
held on Monday and Tuesday:

Linen Damask Table Cloths  
each . . . . \$6.00, 6.75, 7.50 & 9.75

Linen Damask Napkins  
per dozen . . \$6.75, 7.50, 8.50 & 11.75

Linen Huckaback Towels (hemstitched)  
per dozen . . \$9.00, 10.00 & 12.00

Huckaback Towels  
(Linen-and-cotton, hemstitched)  
per dozen . . \$6.00, 7.50 & 9.00

Madeira Luncheon Sets (13 pieces)  
hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered linen,  
per set . . . . \$4.75 & 6.00

Madeira Tea Napkins  
hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered linen,  
per dozen . . . . \$6.75 & 7.75

## A Monday and Tuesday Sale

of special and timely interest

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Over Two Thousand

Summer Blouses

in seventeen of the smartest, daintiest models  
this season has yet produced,  
very remarkably priced at

\$2.95, \$3.85, \$4.90, \$5.85  
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Included in this extraordinary offering are  
Blouses of batiste, plain and novelty voiles,  
dotted Swiss, georgette and crepe de Chine.

Some are hand-made throughout; others are  
trimmed with real filet or Irish picot; and all  
introduce new and attractive style features.

Also

100 Georgette Overblouses

at \$9.75

(Second Floor)

## Figured Linens and Cretonnes

(in wide and narrow widths)

have recently been received from England and  
France; are now displayed, among other inter-  
esting novelties, in the Upholstering Depart-  
ment.

These Cretonnes (among which is a new awn-  
ing-stripe Cretonne of marked attractiveness)  
represent the newest ideas in design and color  
combination. Featured exclusively by B. Alt-  
man & Co., the prices range from \$1.00 to \$7.50  
per yard.

Shown in the same Department is an interesting  
collection of

ENGLISH GLAZED CHINTZES  
in many quaintly artistic effects.

(Fourth Floor)



## OPTIMISM FELT IN MOROCCAN AFFAIR

Prospects Are Good for Settlement of Moroccan Question That Will Be Fully Agreeable to Both France and Spain

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—A new and much more optimistic view is now taken of the prospects of a settlement of the Moroccan question that will be fully agreeable to France and Spain. This has been brought about by a statement of the highest importance made in El Diario Universal, well known as the organ of the Count de Romanones. Other sections of the Madrid press state simply, what is evidently the case, that in the circumstances this must be regarded as an official declaration, and that those who read it know exactly what is the Spanish situation in Morocco. The article has been extensively quoted by the other newspapers.

### "Chiffons de Papier"

"We never believed," says El Diario Universal, in the course of its important statement, "that France would take advantage of her splendidly won and glorious victory to make difficulties in connection with or to belittle the inevitable position of Spain in Morocco. True to the very sincere and intimate affection that we profess toward our sister and neighbor, we have never doubted her friendship and loyalty toward us. We knew and we know still that the respective position of Spain and France in Morocco must be jointly and reciprocally friendly. We know the attachment that France professes to the sworn declaration and the respect of which agreements that carry her signature are deserving. The 'chiffons de papier' which have received such a well-deserved and very severe punishment in this tremendous war, is no French doctrine. Spain and France have lines marked out for them in Morocco which have been imposed by necessity and duty, and neither of these two Mediterranean nations must deviate from them, whatever may be the suggestions of disturbed persons, unduly ambitious and really little reflective."

"Morocco, in the case of Spain, is not, as is the case with France, one of the multiple factors of her complex and enviable potentiality; it is fundamental and almost the only one. It follows from this that whoever should attack our historic and primordial rights and interests in North Africa, or should endeavor to reduce them, must be our declared enemy and must meditate the complete ruin of our international personality and our sovereignty. France, the country of liberty and right, which before everything and above everything is the model of loyalty and the example of the purest patriotism, cannot contemplate any such injury toward her racial sister as would place Spain in a situation analogous to that of sorrow which was borne by France for 50 years when she carried the open wound that Germany inflicted upon her by violently tearing from her Alsace and Lorraine, now heroically and finally reconquered."

Interests in Agreement  
"No, it is not possible; we never believed that France would set forth on the iniquitous task of setting aside or hazarding over that which she had recognized in solemn pacts. Because we know France and love her, we were tranquil and remain so, confident that she has not done and will not do anything against us in any way, and least of all in Morocco, where, we repeat, our respective rights and interests are necessarily and definitely in agreement. . . . The small but highly valuable Spanish Morocco is not and can never be a matter for international exchange, as Mr. Cambon now suggests, in contradiction to the view of such an eminent and competent Catalan as Mr. Federico Rahola. The status quo in Morocco is imposed, as has been proclaimed by the Count de Romanones, and facts will confirm it. 'It is in vain that a newspaper."

ordinarily so sagacious and well-informed as Le Temps, declares itself intransigent on the subject of Tangier and, apart from and against every agreement made with Spain and England, now contemplates the actuality of its forming part of French Morocco, to which neither historically, politically, nor geographically did it ever belong. It is useless to pretend to be scandalized at the qualification of protectorate which Spain gives, and rightly so, to her situation in Morocco. If our good friend would take the trouble to read a paragraph of Art. 25 of the treaty of Nov. 27, 1912, it would see the word 'protectorate' used there by the Spanish and French governments in referring to the position in the two zones with regard to the supervision of the territorial waters.

"The city of Tangier embedded in the Spanish zone, as is stated in the original secret clauses of the Anglo-French agreement of 1904, appears in the treaty of 1912 as forming a third zone, neither Spanish nor French, and awarded a special régime not then determined upon. Le Temps is in error in announcing irreconcilabilities and in deciding that Tangier should be exclusively French. It is the head of the Spanish Government who is right when he maintains the inalienability of the Moroccan status quo and supports the validity and the permanence of the Agreement of 1912, in regard to Tangier as well as to the rest of Morocco. The signed and sealed declaration and the good faith equally understood and practiced by the friendly governments of Madrid and Paris make this obligatory. There is not, nor could there have been, any cause for alarm. The very respectable opinions of the undersecretary, Mr. Peretti, let them be what they may, can only affect the special situation of Germany in Morocco, but in regard to the complete modification of the Moroccan statute, including Tangier, there can be no change effected without mutual and friendly agreements between France and Spain. We always thought in this way and every day that passes convinces us the more. Is the matter clear?"

### Soothing Optimism

In commenting upon this editorial, which it reproduces, El Sol says that for its part it will content itself by quoting the last words of the article, but suppressing the mark of interrogation. Yes, it was perfectly, completely clear. That meant that what the organ of the Count de Romanones wished to say had been very well expressed. "We do not desire," says El Sol, "to extend our comments, because we consider that at such times as these the fundamental problem of our relations with France is commented upon with too much audacity and want of knowledge. The newspaper of the Count de Romanones gives a start to flights of optimism. We shall congratulate ourselves if his assurances are fulfilled, and from now until then we shall await impatiently the real solution of the Moroccan problem, while we lament the regrettable campaigns that are being conducted against France at this time."

"We are in agreement that the Morocco problem ought to be discussed, but it appears to us enormously prejudicial to mix reason, serene argument, keen but respectful comment with such topics as the 'repugnant French imperialism,' 'the savage clutches of France,' and the 'wicked design of French super-expansion.' The optimism of the Count de Romanones (who a few days ago had good reason for seeming uneasy) is soothing, but it would be more convincing if it coincided with public proceedings against those people who, without understanding the problem, intervene in the discussion and embitter it."

## DUTCH CLAIMS IN ART OF PRINTING

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—In the course of a lecture which was attended by Her Majesty the Queen Mother, Mr. Kruijtwagen pointed out that in all probability the art of printing with movable types had been invented in the Netherlands. The speaker based this assertion on the

Cologne Chronicle of 1499, in which it was stated that the art of printing books with movable types had been invented by a Dutchman, but was further developed at Mainz. Up to the latter part of the Fifteenth Century wooden blocks had been used in which the letters and figures had been cut, but these had the disadvantage of being unusable for any other purpose. Moreover, the laborious procedure rendered all printed matter very expensive. In the years 1460 to 1480 rumors were circulating in Holland that, in the neighborhood of Haarlem, the art of printing with movable types had been discovered, but the lecturer doubted whether this discovery was to be ascribed to Coster.

The founts originally varied considerably, German, Dutch, French, and Italian types being quite distinct from each other—a result of the type corresponding with the written letters. Those who studied old documents could tell by the kind of type used the nationality of the printer. When, however, the Renaissance brought about a change in many things, greater uniformity was introduced in printing. The script used at the time of Charlemagne was revived, and this is still in use.

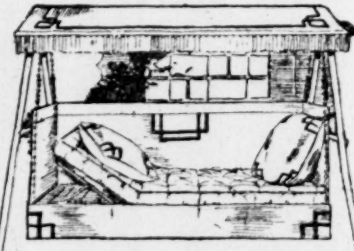
It may be noted in connection with Mr. Kruijtwagen's reference to the similarity between handwriting and print in the useful days of the letterpress that the early printers manifested a strong inclination to imitate the written letter as closely as possible, and that it was this which led to the use of the capital "I" in writing the English personal pronoun. During the Middle Ages the copyists of the monasteries resorted to various contrivances to render their writing legible; thus, when "u" came before "v" or "m" they replaced it by "o" as in "love" and "come." Similarly the single letter "i" was drawn below the line to distinguish it from the words between which it stood. This Caxton, Wynkin de Worde, and their Dutch assistants who introduced the art of printing into England were unable to reproduce. But in order to get as near to the copy as possible, they set a capital letter to represent it. This grew into a habit and was naturally imitated in its turn in written script, and it became an undesired reproach to the English people generally.

## REORGANIZING TANGIER POLICE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—The Bulletin Officiel Cherifien publishes an order reorganizing the general police service. This service, comprising "la police municipale" and "la police de sûreté," is placed under the immediate control of a civil director assisted by an official who carries the title of "Chef de service de la police générale." The superintendents and policemen can be ordered to serve in either branch according to their aptitude, and the general exigencies of the service. "La police municipale" is more particularly charged with the maintenance of public order; it sees to the execution of the laws and the police regulations; it receives complaints, and makes all the necessary administrative and judicial dispositions required by the regulations. "La police de sûreté," paid from the state finances, hunts for criminals, and brings them to justice. It keeps a watch on all professional malefactors, vagabonds, disreputable houses; and performs special duties connected with the ports, and the running of contraband.

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## COOPERATION IN PROVINCE OF POSEN

No Less Than 400 Cooperative Societies, With 120,000 Members, Are Said to Be Under One Central Organization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POSEN (Province of Poland).—Probably in no country in Europe has the cooperative movement been developed so extensively as in Posen, formerly Prussian Poland. Directed by one central organization, there are no less than 400 cooperative societies of various kinds, with 120,000 members distributed throughout Posen, Silesia, and western and eastern Prussia.

Of these, 200 are financial institutions with funds aggregating between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 marks. Seventy are agricultural, 15 are land societies, and the remainder are chiefly engaged in general trading businesses. At the present time special arrangements are being made to establish closer relations between all these various societies and America and England, so that the trade hitherto done almost exclusively with Germany may be transferred to these two allied countries.

### A Capable Business Head

The director of the whole organization is the Rev. Stanislaus Adamski, a high authority on all financial and economic affairs and a most capable business organizer. He has given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor an account of the wonderful development of this cooperative movement which has flourished in the face of the most determined opposition on the part of the Prussian Government, which saw that the movement was strengthening and uniting the Poles, making them financially and economically independent of Prussia.

The movement began in 1872 with the establishment of financial institutions designed to protect the Poles against usurers, by lending money to members at reasonable rates. Loans are made to small farmers to enable them to buy additional land or farm machinery, to build houses and barns, and not infrequently even to provide a dowry for their daughters. These loans are repaid in small installments. The banks also lend money to small storekeepers who are able to buy their stocks much cheaper for cash, and so can well afford to pay a low rate of interest on the loan. The largest single institution is the Industry Bank in Posen, with deposits of 90,000,000 marks. Its business is chiefly with the large landowners and manufacturers, who are often glad to be able to borrow money on reasonable terms.

When the financial organizations were well started other cooperative societies were gradually added, principally in agriculture. Posen's greatest industry, aided by a body of experts, all sorts of farming necessities such as fodder, artificial manures, coal, and agricultural machinery and tools are bought in immense quantities at very low prices and retailed to members at a very slightly higher cost. In one year, for instance, the central body bought 100,000 tons of coal direct from the German coal syndicate and sold it to members at prices far below what they would have to pay the coal dealers.

Subdividing Large Estates  
One of the most important branches of the cooperative movement lay in the partitioning of land amongst peasants. Large estates were bought up and subdivided into small holdings, each sufficient to support a family. The size of these varied from 14 to 25 acres, according to the nature and quality of the soil. From the beginning this work proved so successful that the Prussian Government became alarmed and took severe measures to repress it. The Poles were forbidden to erect houses or farm buildings of any kind on these lands. All sorts of devices were adopted in the effort to evade the law. The peasants lived in gypsy vans, moving these about all over their farms, but the Prussian authorities stopped this, and in the end the situation became so intolerable that these land societies could only buy land on which houses were already built. Now that the Prussian yoke has been shaken off, this work of dividing up big estates can be taken up again and can be very considerably developed.

The sudden collapse of the Central Powers last November has brought about an economic revolution in Poland, as it has in most countries. The Posen cooperative organizations will now have an opportunity of developing to a far greater extent than ever before. The first thing the leaders proposed to do was to cut off, as far as possible, all business connections with Germany, and to divert the millions of marks spent in that country every year in buying artificial manures, farm machinery, cloth, raw materials, and other wares into the pockets of American and British manufacturers and producers.

To Buy From Anglo-Saxon  
In order to be prepared for the change which they saw coming, and to facilitate the opening up of business

relations with America and England, the cooperative leaders had already formed two business corporations, the Central Cooperative Peasants' Society and the Central Machinery Company. Each had a capital of 300,000 marks only, because during the war, in order to prevent money being diverted from the war loans, no new companies in Germany were allowed a larger capital than this sum. But now that this restriction no longer exists, the capital of the two companies will be greatly increased. The main object of these companies will be to act as agents or middlemen in the purchase of goods from America and England.

In conjunction with these, the cooperative organizations in Posen will extend their activities throughout Poland. A great meeting was held in Lublin in February, when it was resolved to form a central organization in Warsaw for all Poland, including Posen, Galicia, and Congress-Poland. Other territories which the Poles hope the Peace Conference will add to their present country will also have their cooperative associations. Together these will form a very influential business undertaking whose purchases will run into many millions a year. It is expected, indeed, that whole shiploads of merchandise can be bought at once in England or America and brought through Danzig along the Vistula direct to Warsaw, and also by water to Posen and other towns.

The activities of the cooperative associations will not be confined to imports, but will also include the export trade, notably in sugar. Posen alone produces enough sugar to supply 11,000,000 people after satisfying her own needs. Almost as much sugar could be produced in Congress-Poland where the cultivation of the sugar beet was always kept back in the past, owing to Germany's influence, which aimed at protecting her own sugar industry.

Freed from the malevolent influences of her late rulers, Germany, Austria, and Russia, the new Poland can now

look forward to a commercial and industrial expansion hitherto undreamed of. Not the least important factor in this work will be the cooperative organization which began in Posen in such a small way nearly half a century ago.

## DUBLIN'S RECEPTION TO MR. DE VALERA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—When the military authority proclaimed the proposed reception to Mr. De Valera, the Lord Mayor issued a proclamation also, which appeared for a short time on the hoardings, as follows: "Mansion House, Dublin. A proclamation—Whereas, It has come to my knowledge that 'The Competent Military Authorities' fear that the reception to be given to Mr. De Valera on Wednesday evening, on his return to this country after having been interned in an English jail for close on 10 months without any charge or without any trial, will give rise to grave disorder and will thereby cause undue demands to be made upon the police and the military forces."

"And Whereas, I am the one charged more directly with the peace and order of this city, I dissent wholly from the view that grave disorder is impending, but having, as chief magistrate, done not a little to keep the peace and good order of this city for the past two years, I now, therefore, respectfully request my fellow citizens, in my capacity as Lord Mayor and charged with the responsibilities of that office, to follow my advice and give no opportunity for provocative action, which might cloud the prospects of the nation during the Peace Conference, 25th March, 1919. Laurence O'Neill, Lord Mayor of Dublin. God save Ireland."

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## SPAIN'S PLACE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Visit of Spanish Statesman to Paris Said to Indicate Spain's Possible Readmission to European Society After Isolation

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Somehow Spain thinks that she feels a little better since Mr. Gonzalez Hontoria went to Paris to represent her in certain deliberations upon the League of Nations at the Peace Conference. It seems to indicate to some official extent the admission of Spain to European society after a long absence and, as is mostly agreed, a very injurious isolation. This admission is for the present a slight thing, but it seems to represent a concrete fact, whereas all else hitherto has been merely talk, and not very good at that. It is, moreover, regarded as a somewhat considerable decline from the hopes that were entertained some three years ago and since. There were then eager discussions as to the possibility, and even the likelihood, of the Peace Conference being held at Madrid, which seemed to Spain to be the only really suitable place for it, and of Spain, as the reward for a perfectly splendid neutrality, taking a leading part in the same.

### Something Better Than Nothing

At the time of the armistice these bright visions had given way to a belief that Spain would at least make a good figure at the conference, for it was felt that if it were necessary to exert her claims as it was hardly imagined it would be, Germany—whom it was never thought would be beaten—would do what was necessary on her behalf. Ultimately Spain comes in at a side-show as it were, and speaks only when she is spoken to, and it is given out that the one great problem in which she is specially interested will not be brought up at any meetings at which she is present. This is a substantial descent from the original ideas, but there is a section which rejoices at the idea that something is better than nothing.

In the summons to the conference it was indicated simply that the views of neutral countries were invited on certain points of the project for the League of Nations, and therefore that extra-official conferences would be held at which such neutrals would be heard and due weight would be given to them afterward in the preparation of the Constitution of the league. Mr. Gonzalez Hontoria is a good choice. He is one of those few sound Spanish politicians who are above Spanish politics as they are practiced at present, and like Mr. Sanchez de Toca, intervenes in them only at comparatively rare intervals and then with special effect, being all the more respected in consequence. He is a cool, level-headed man with a far vision into the future, and a particularly sound knowledge of economics and international jurisprudence. Clearly, then, he is the right man to go to Paris, and the Premier dispatched him there almost immediately after the intimation was received that the assistance of Spain in the capacity indicated was desired.

### A Much-Discussed Maura Speech

In the meantime a speech which Mr. Maura delivered recently at the Circulo Militar upon the subject of the league in relation to military force has been causing much and continuous discussion. It is said by the critics to represent the reactionary attitude toward the league, which is what might have been expected from the former Conservative Premier. There was something almost in the nature of a fight in order to gain admission to the room in which he was speaking, and he entered surrounded by generals and other officers—General Weyler, General Marina, Gen. Fernandez Silvestre, Gen. Primo de Rivera, and the Marqués de Estella among them. He spoke boldly. Either the scheme for the League of Nations was sincere, he said, or it was opposed to the peace objects that it was supposed to bring about. He considered that an essential quality of this concert of peoples was universality, and he could not agree that any nations should be excluded from the international statute.

He made the interesting declaration that if the League of Nations had depended on Spain for its establishment it would have been in being and at work now, since Spanish public opinion had instantly been declared in its favor. Then he spoke effectively on the strange paradox of the last 50 years when many manifestations of what might be considered advances in life had been spreading and had be-

come universal, like economy, culture, natural science, habits, while at the same time economic nationalisms had been fermenting in a competition which had been the generator of the war, militarism having been nothing more than its corollary. Hence the war had been broadcast, and there had been such a waste of good as had never before been known. Thus was the league born in a cradle of hope amidst the tragedy. It was a work of peace, and flourished in the midst of the armistice. Spain should look upon it with equanimity, coldly perhaps, with the spirit of justice.

### Increasing International Institutions

Leaving on one side the effeminate and woolly atmosphere of The Hague and its conventions, Mr. Maura said it was evident that if the league were to have sovereignty, it must have force of its own to impose its decisions. There were divergences among nations that were of such slight account that they might be settled by arbitration, which would be made obligatory. It would be an obligation upon nations not to proceed to arms until the period of conciliation had been exhausted. The multiplication of international institutions might be encouraged. This was an order of procedure that necessitated reciprocity, and that was equivalent to the sacrifice of sovereignty. He, Maura, would agree to, but it would not be done if there still remained some who would not compromise. The state of things at the present time seemed to be that of a hot-house that had not the right temperature for vegetation. There was the hot-house and there were the plants, but there was no vegetation.

And so Mr. Maura went on in the same strain, leading to the general conclusion that if the league was not founded on the pure texts of its promoter it would fail. Beyond that judgment was premature. As to the effect that the league might have on the military forces of land and sea, it was his idea that the equation would be established between confidences and armaments. What amount of confidence would the League of Nations establish? That was the problem. What there was lacking in confidence would be found in armaments. There was great applause at this sentiment, and it seemed that in the Circulo Militar, at all events, there was a community that, like Mr. Maura, did not believe in the League of Nations very much, and the less because Spain was not for the time being a principal member of it.

### EXPLORING FOR OIL IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The government has decided to explore Great Britain for oil. There is apparently no reason why British battleships should not be steaming on oil fuel, nor is there any reason why some of the motor cars should not be driven by petrol obtained from under the roads they run upon. In the past Great Britain has been too careless of the wealth that lies under her feet. Petrol, lamp oil, fuel oil from overseas were sold so cheaply that no one was prepared to risk money in drilling for oil in England. But the war has changed the entire position; and petroleum has become so precious that, if it exists in England, it must be searched for and obtained.

That it does so exist has been proved on many occasions during the last century or two. At Clowne, near Chesterfield, there was a flow of 700 to 1,000 gallons daily. Whilst a flow of 100 gallons was mentioned in 1836 by Dr. Prestwich, it is stated to have formerly yielded 1900 gallons a week. But the most important discovery of recent years was made at Kelham, near Newark, in August, 1911. A bore hole put down there obtained true petroleum at a depth of about 2440 feet. The "oil sand" or rock, that gave the oil, was about 13 feet thick, and the bore hole passed right through it. From this bore hole five to eight gallons of oil flowed to the surface daily for many months, and was described by that authority Sir Eustace Redwood, as a "true petroleum." Any qualified person who has examined a sample of the oil will agree with him. Provided enough of this oil could be obtained, there is no reason why it should not be piped straight away, say to Hull, where a warship could take it on board as oil fuel, just in the state it came from the well.

But there is one remarkable thing about the Kelham oil. Nearly all crude petroleum, in its virgin state, contains petrol. The Kelham oil contains none. It is incomplete. There is reason to believe it did once contain petrol; if so, where is that petrol? The answer is that the petrol has become separated from the heavier part of the oil. Where then will the complete natural oil with its petrol

intact be found, as contrasted with the Kelham oil. Obviously not above the Kelham oil or the bore hole would have passed through it. Therefore it is said it ought to be found below the Kelham oil—possibly 1000 feet lower. That is a surmise and cannot be said to be a certainty.

For years past the government has been urged to drill for oil. It has not been predicted with absolute certainty that they will get oil here, or get it there. What has been said is that it is worth while making the experiment and finding out whether in critical times a supply of petrol, of lubricating oils, and of liquid fuel, can be depended on without bringing these from overseas.

The government has now wisely determined to search for oil in England, and it seems that they have a good chance of success.

### PROBLEM OF INDIA'S EXCESS PROFITS TAX

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Sir James Meston, the new Finance Minister of the government of India, made his first pronouncement in the Imperial Legislative Council recently on the question which has been agitating India during the past two or three months—the excess profits tax. The hon. member expressed the intention of the government to proceed with the tax, explaining that there was a deficit of nearly £6,000,000, which would have to be met somehow, and all other methods except the tax on excess profits had been rejected one after another. The tax would apply, with certain exceptions, to every business in India. Among the exceptions were those concerns which had been working night and day on war work, and whose machinery would shortly require renewal. Another exception was the controlled trades, which had not been able to dispose of their products except at a price fixed by the government. In these and similar cases Sir James Meston trusted—without, as he said, committing the government—that due allowance would be made by the assessors.

In the discussion which followed some surprise was occasioned by the speeches of the Hon. Malcolm Hogg, the president and representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Hon. W. A. Ironside, the representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hogg explained that although the means proposed to raise the money were faulty, he could not bring himself to oppose the tax, because to his mind it was the only feasible method of getting the money which was required. At the same time he frankly admitted that this view was diametrically opposed to that of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which he represented. Accordingly he strongly advised the government to disregard his personal opinion and to pay attention rather to that of the Bombay Chamber which had already been circulated. "It is undoubtedly a question for the serious consideration of the government," he remarked, "whether it is expedient to persevere with a measure which has provoked so much opposition and resentment among those whom it will affect, particularly in view of the fact that it is to the same class of the community that the government must look for the bulk of any loan which they may desire to float."

The bill was eventually referred to a select committee. The attitude of Mr. Ironside and Mr. Hogg has aroused a certain amount of caustic comment both in Calcutta and Bombay, where feeling against the tax runs higher than ever. It is asked how they can claim to have represented their respective chambers, after voicing their disagreement with the views of their constituents.

## IRISH UNIONISTS' POLITICAL STATUS

Lord Midleton Says Unionist Anti-Partition League Is Bent on Constructive and Not Merely Preventive Measures

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—What the Irish Unionist Alliance wants in regard to the future government of Ireland was recently discussed by Lord Midleton with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Asked if he had lost all hope of Ireland's remaining in the Union, Lord Midleton said: "There is nothing dead in Ireland until it is buried." Most people, he remarked, had given up hope 30 years ago, but he never had. His personal interest in the fate of Ireland was as great as any of the "die-hard" unionists, and as far as he knew he owned as much property in the country as any of them.

Lord Midleton's idea is that if for any reason Ulster were allowed to separate from the rest of Ireland, the south would suffer commercially and otherwise. Ulster's views were quite sound, but Ulster forgot that there were big interests in the south of Ireland which would suffer if the partition of Ireland was agreed to. One firm alone in Dublin had a capital of £20,000,000. "If we leave Ulster out," he declared, "we may have the same chaos in the south of Ireland as exists in Russia today."

### Sinn Feinism Unthinkable

"If England forces Home Rule on to Ireland, including Ulster," Lord Midleton continued, "the Unionists would have a strong minority, and there are precedents in Austria and India to show that special representation may be given to a strong minority, and that on imperial grounds the Unionist control of Ireland must be secured. It is unthinkable that at this moment Ireland should be handed over to Sinn Fein rule. Now the Sinn Feiners have abdicated, the Unionist Irishmen, while sticking to the Union with reconstruction before them, will be in a position to point the way for the British Government, and to see that the obvious failure in the past has been to working Irish affairs through British departments. They should for the future put government into the hands of sane Irishmen, and let them tackle the health and housing problems."

"For the past 30 years we have been handicapped by the large Nationalist representation at Westminster; they were out to prove that England could not govern Ireland satisfactorily. We are out to prove that she can do so. The present system of doles is wholly bad. Take the out-of-work donation. The system on which this money was given was settled by an English department on British lines. No doubt in Great Britain the cases were genuine. In Ireland they practically never were. Everybody who was inefficient, who preferred nothing to do to honest work, joined in the scramble."

### Ireland's Unique Prosperity

"Reconstruction is most necessary in Ireland, but it can't be carried out on British lines. Ireland has come out of the war more prosperous than any part of the Empire. Her revenue in 1914 was less than £13,000,000 which did not meet her expenditure; it is now £26,000,000, but the curse of Ireland always has been that plague spots remained after the main evils had been eradicated. Thus congestion in the west, long after the land question was settled, made prosperity impossible. The chief drawbacks of Ireland are execrable housing, bad sani-

tation, too many public houses, and inferior education. The latter can only be dealt with through the Roman Catholic Church, which complicates the problem. I cannot imagine a greater blow to Roman Catholic ascendancy in Ireland than the triumph of Sinn Fein."

"With regard to the problems of housing, sanitation, and public houses, strong administration in Ireland and wise expenditure are absolutely necessary. Reconstruction would also be facilitated by having all local schemes of private bill legislation decided in Dublin as they are now in Scotland. And if proportional representation were adopted for local bodies it would bring about some improvement in the class of men who have to carry out the problems of housing, sanitation, and the like. These last questions are of supreme urgency. Rightly or wrongly, localities cannot do everything required at their own expense, and housing in Dublin is among the worst in the British Empire, while Dublin rates are 6s. 10d. in the pound."

### Some Urgent Reforms

"Now that the Nationalist Party is swept away and the Sinn Fein Party only exists for republican ends, the government has a unique opportunity of pushing forward all these social needs through reliable men without distinction of party. Give the Dublin doctors the chance, through experts and a competent ministry, to attack sanitation in the south and west, and they could effect a complete change in two years. There is no precedent in history for a nation fast increasing in prosperity to remain revolutionary. You cannot create contentment amongst the lowest classes by surface measures. Our Unionist Anti-Parti-

tion League is bent on constructive, not merely preventive measures, and is already attracting many people who have taken no part in politics in the past."

It is safe to say that a strong section of unionist opinion in the south of Ireland has great confidence in Viscount Midleton's statesmanlike policy. His fellow unionists believe in his steady attachment to his countrymen and their interests. Although he represented English constituencies in the House of Commons from 1880 to 1906, and now sits in the House of Lords under the title of Baron Brodric (Great Britain), his family has been closely identified with County Cork for many generations, and the first Viscount Midleton was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1717 and afterwards Lord High Chancellor. The flourishing little town of Midleton is entirely owned by him and a tract of land round it was also his property until sold to the occupying tenants quite lately. From 1886 to 1905 Lord Midleton served in the War Office, Foreign Affairs, and India departments of the government, and when he took a leading part in the Irish convention as one of the delegates for the south of Ireland, his wide experience must have been useful, while he worked hard to bring about an amicable settlement of the Irish problem.

### INTOXICATION INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—One week of license in this city, ending on Wednesday night, resulted in an increase in intoxication about 200 per cent over any week during the dry régime, according to statistics gathered from records from the city court.

## STEPS TO ENFORCE ALABAMA DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Despite agitation recently against the alleged police practice of searching for whisky without search warrants, the local authorities express determination to suppress the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Complaint was made that two policemen searched a trunk being hauled in a motor truck by John M. Bradley, who was subsequently absolved from any intent to violate the liquor laws. The city commissioners accepted responsibility, but instructed the police to adhere to the state law in future.

The police are said to have been searching without warrant under the provisions of a city ordinance, which will now give way to the state laws. It is planned to establish a night recorder to issue warrants for search. Additional police also may be provided, to make possible a thorough enforcement of the state laws. The sheriff of Jefferson County, in a statement, declares that the police department will be assisted in every way by his office.

### KOREANS CELEBRATE IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Korea's declaration of independence was celebrated here recently by more than 800 Koreans. A resolution which was sent to Korean leaders at Philadelphia states that the local Korean National Association has resolved to support the independence movement.

## Mid-Month List of

# Columbia Records



## New Song "Chong" Has Come Along

All the way from Hong Kong, "Chong" is a Chinaman and he tells us in syncopated measure of his work and play. Interesting—and different!

A-2714—85c

## "On a Little Farm in Normandie"

A song of international sentiment. Featured by Marie Cahill in the new comedy "Just Around the Corner." An American doughboy finds Marie "On a Little Farm in Normandie," and decides he wants to settle down there.

A-2715—85c



## Invest in the Victory Loan

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The boys are coming back from "over there." It's up to us to give these returning heroes the sort of welcome they deserve. And part of the joy of knowing that we're still with them is, that the Victory Loan has gone over big. Complete their task! Invest in the Victory Liberty Loan today!



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## A Few More Mid-Month Hits

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Ja-Da! (Ja-Da, Ja-Da, Jing, Jing, Jing)—Fox-trot | A-2707<br>85c |
| Wilbur Sweatman's Original Jazz Band             |               |
| Rainy Day Blues—a cheerful Fox-trot              | A-2712<br>85c |
| Wilbur Sweatman's Original Jazz Band             |               |
| Sweet Siamese—Fox-trot                           | A-2712<br>85c |
| Earl Fuller's Rector Novelty Orchestra           |               |
| Ruspana—One-step                                 | A-2712<br>85c |
| Earl Fuller's Rector Novelty Orchestra           |               |

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MINNEAPOLIS



## INDIA'S REGULATION OF ITS FOODSTUFFS

Control Was Necessitated by Unfavorable Character of Monsoon, in 1918—Export of Food Grains Was Prohibited

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Addressing the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi a short while since, Sir Claude Hill, the home member of the Government of India, entered into an interesting discussion of the progress and results of the attempted regulation of the movement and prices of foodstuffs in India during the past few months. The immediate occasion for these measures was the unfavorable character of the monsoon in 1918, and the most important step taken in this connection was to prohibit all export of food grains from India. Up to this time large quantities of wheat had been exported to the west, especially for the support and upkeep of the British and Indian armies. Now, however, all export of wheat was forbidden, steps were taken to give India the first call upon all exported Burma rice, and finally arrangements were made for the import of Australian wheat into India. It is hoped to receive 600,000 tons of Australian wheat by next July.

"A position has now been reached," said Sir Claude Hill, "at which no food grains will leave India, except in very limited quantities and for exceptionally strong reasons. In such circumstances we were able to contemplate a relaxation of the restrictions which had been placed on the movement of foodstuffs within India. The imposition of these restrictions dates back to the time when, in order to facilitate the purchase for the royal commission and at the same time to protect the Indian consumer against the undue inflation of prices, it was found necessary to prohibit the movements of wheat from the Punjab. But the main cause which led to the regulation of the traffic in foodstuffs was, as His Excellency the Viceroy explained in this council last September, the congestion on the railways which, owing to the enormous quantity of military material, and the large number of troops which had to be transported, formed a very serious difficulty in providing facilities for the movement of the commodities essentially required by the civil population.

### Civil Supply Directors

"Directors of civil supplies were then created whose certificate of an artificial traffic was, as I have explained, to be accepted by the railway authorities as entitling such traffic to priority. Subsequently it was found that the holders of these priority certificates were in certain parts of India thereby placed in a favorable position, and were taking advantage of this to raise prices against the consumer. We were approached by almost all the local governments asking that they should be empowered to regulate the movement into, from, and within their provinces.

"At the time this demand manifested itself we felt very grave doubts as to the desirability of acceding to it, for we anticipated, as has since come about, that the discretionary powers granted to local authorities would result in certain areas finding themselves cut off from purchasing their essential requirements in those parts of the country to which they had ordinarily in the past looked for their supplies. The opinion of the local governments was, however, so strong and insistent that we decided to defer to it, at any date until some experience had been gained of the way in which these powers would be used. At the same time we withdrew from the scope of the local governments the control of two essential commodities—rice and wheat—which we decided must be kept in our own hands, and in regard to which, while we were ready to consult and hear the views of the local governments as to the capacity of their provinces to supply, we recognized that it must be left to us definitely to decide to what extent each supplying province should contribute its quota. More recently we have added grain to the list of commodities the movement of which we ourselves regulate.

### Prices Abnormally High

"Toward the end of the last month, as a result of the protests which we received from the government of Bombay against the results of the policy of intrusting to local authorities the right of directing movements from their provinces, we have withdrawn this power from all local governments. The protest from the Bombay Government laid stress on the very great difference between the prices in Bombay and those prevailing in up-country centers. It is indeed only a natural result of the obstacles which have been placed by the system of regulation in the way of free movement of foodstuffs that there should be in different parts of the country abnormal variations in the price of foodstuffs. That in itself was a grave demerit, but other disadvantages followed from this attempt to run counter to economic laws. Trade was hampered, the fullest use was not made of long-established trade connections, and it was inevitable that the setting up of new trade conditions should be attended with difficulty and delay."

Dealing with the question of prices, Sir Claude said: "These have reached an abnormally high level and we fully realize the hardships that they entail upon the mass of the population, but during the period following such a world-wide cataclysm as we have been through during the last four years, it is idle to expect that conditions should revert at once to the normal. To a large extent India has been saved from many of the consequences which other belligerent countries have had to undergo, and it is only in the last

few months that we have seen prices here begin to move toward the level which obtains in the outside world; and even now in many cases Indian prices are still below world prices."

## TWO STATES IN COMPETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FRYBURG, Maine.—Boys and girls of Carroll County, New Hampshire, are going to have a chance to compete this year for a portion of the prize money offered by the Maine Canners Association. That county adjoins Oxford County in Maine and plans are being made for a joint exhibition of boys' and girls' agricultural club products at the Fryburg fair, next fall. The directors of the fair have appropriated \$100 toward club prizes. The Maine club rules will be observed in the competition, but the New Hampshire exhibitors will have an equal chance with their Maine rivals.

## SOUTH AMERICA AND ASSOCIATED PRESS

Message Is Read at New York Meeting from the Editor of La Nacion Expressing Appreciation for the Service Obtained

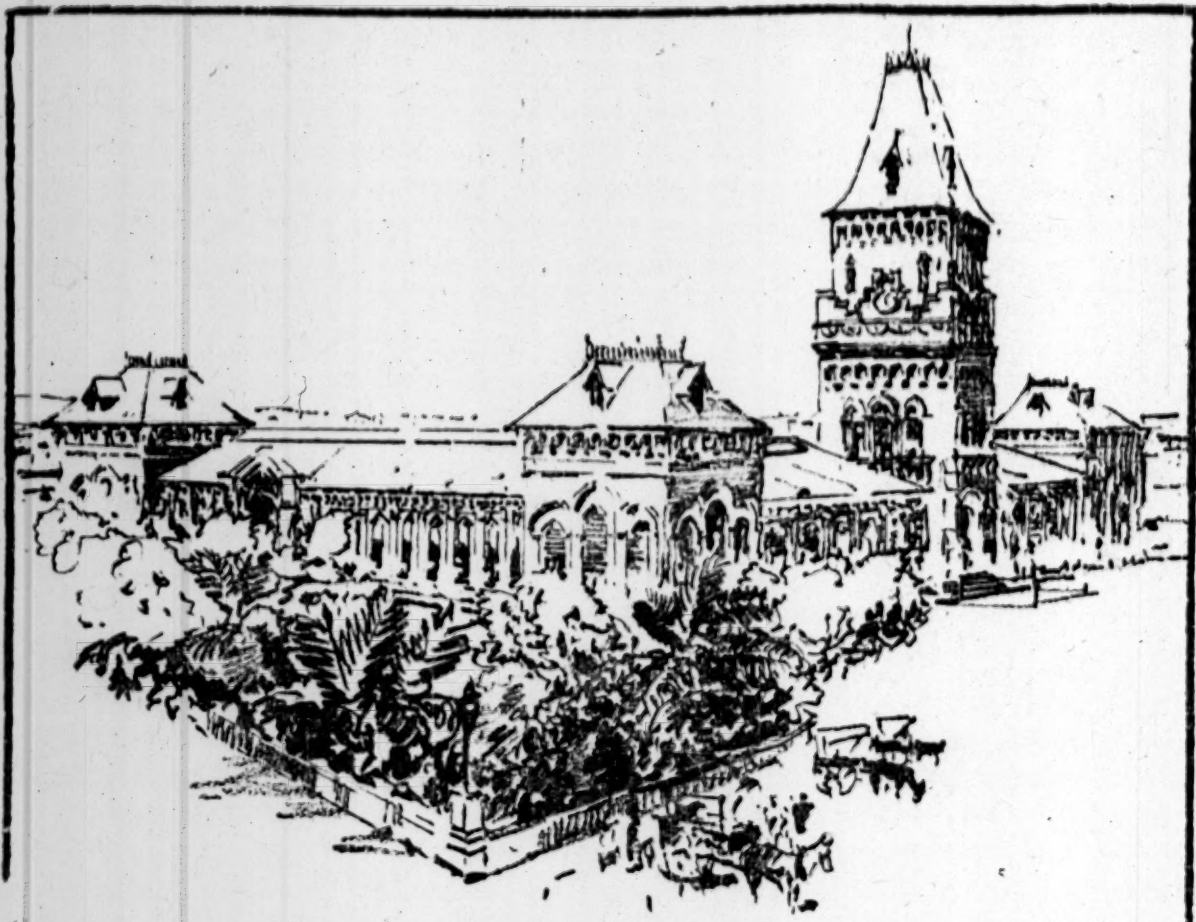
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At a recent meeting of the Associated Press at which certain of its South American members were guests, a message was read from Dr. George A. Mitre, editor of La Nacion, expressing appreciation

that the supply is coming normally, of its own accord. And the news is better, less inconsequential, much more acceptable than formerly and comes through in better shape. As members of the Associated Press are obligated to give it local news, much is accomplished by this collective and distributive cooperation.

As for the South American papers themselves, it has been noticed in some that their front pages are increasing in interest; that advertisements and inconsequential news items are vanishing from them and that their places are being filled with real news of general and vital interest.

The United Press led the way for American press associations into South America by opening direct wire service to that continent in 1916. It now maintains offices in Buenos Aires and in Rio de Janeiro, from which it serves important papers of those cities



The Empress Market, Karachi

The natural port for the Punjab, India. Karachi has come into prominence during occupation of Mesopotamia and may one day rival Bombay

## FUTURE PROSPECTS OF PORT OF KARACHI

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Sir George Lloyd, the new Governor of Bombay, has chosen an early opportunity of visiting Karachi, in Sind, which is a sub-province of the Bombay presidency. Karachi, the natural port for the Punjab, has come into special prominence since the military and other operations in Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf, and some people consider it possible that it may one day rival Bombay. That Sir George Lloyd is fully alive to possible developments is evidenced by his reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. He was, said His Excellency, fully aware of the importance of Karachi and the opportunities of trade with Mesopotamia. It was because of his recognition of this and because he was zealous for Karachi's future development that he had visited the town thus early in his tenure of office, in spite of abnormal calls upon him elsewhere.

Sir George Lloyd added: "I believe that the chamber of commerce in this country has an unusually high and important function to fulfill. I am deeply interested, and not wholly inexperienced in economic matters, and I desire to see such chambers work on broad and up-to-date lines. The most important is that these chambers should be centers of real commercial intelligence, where early information will be compiled and promptly available for the use of members. . . . Nor less important is it, if you are to have vitality and influence, that your membership should be broad-based—merchants, big and small, traders, producers, shippers. I have seen chambers of commerce in some other countries which are not more than commercial clubs, meeting irregularly to discuss an occasional difficulty of a special nature. That is not a chamber of commerce. Your chamber should be, and I hope is, a real nerve center of our trade in Sind."

## CHILDREN'S PRODUCT AMOUNTS TO \$392,805

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—The total value of the products and livestock raised during the season of 1918 by the 14,999 boys and girls of the State of Vermont who were enrolled in the Green Mountain Guard, has reached the sum of \$392,805.88, or a total of \$25 for each boy or girl registered, according to the complete records turned into the State Department of Education.

The total land tilled by the boys and girls in the State amounted to 821 acres, and the yield was valued as follows: General garden truck, \$72,485.94; potatoes, \$43,036.50; corn, \$28,419.20; sugar beets, \$500, and miscellaneous crops, \$24,690.43. The value of the other materials made, grown or manufactured follows: Chickens, \$26,938.50; eggs, \$7,212.50; pigs, \$20,650.87; calves and cows, \$28,902; lambs and sheep, \$319.37; maple products, \$14,497; canned products, \$19,246.50; sewed articles, \$4,398.75; baked materials, \$7538; handicraft articles \$4958, and general farm wages received, \$86,553.39.

of the service obtained through membership in that association, and speaking with enthusiasm of the accuracy of its news, the speedy transmission of it and particularly of its appeal to South American readers.

This service was begun the first of this year with some 17 papers as subscribers, a number which has since grown to 26, and which now includes several in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the eastern coast of the continent, and many more on the western coast, from Panama to Chile.

In earlier days news services that have supplied South America have had the reputation for being full of propaganda, and not straightforward or impartial. The Associated Press, however, holds that it is impartial and straightforward. It feels that it is putting over brand new ideas in news in those South American countries, news without strings or favoritism but of real value, and that people there, who had formerly been obliged to take whatever foreign news they could get and pay extremely high tolls for it, are pleased with the new system and ideals. Those who could not pay the heavy tolls had been obliged to take what the governments handed out to them. While the various European news services have been considered to have been strongly political and to have supported the governments which they represented, the Associated Press aims not to further American politics in any way but merely to present the news in an unbiased form.

### 3500 Words Cabled Daily

From the New York office about 3500 words of news are cabled daily to these South American papers and those 3500 words when filled out into news articles are more than doubled in number. This means seven or eight columns of foreign cable news. Although the average time for transmission to Buenos Aires is two and a half hours, it is possible to get urgent news through in a few minutes, thus making it available for afternoon papers. This is picked up on the way by the various subscribing members.

This direct wire or cable service runs from New York to Panama, then to Buenaventura in Colombia; Guayaquil in Ecuador; Lima in Peru; Antofagasta and Valparaiso in Chile, then straight across the continent to Buenos Aires, and from there up to Rio de Janeiro. News is also sent to Cuba by a direct leased wire.

Previous to the installation of this direct cable to South and Central America, news from those southern countries was sent to North American news associations by correspondents in the various cities. This has not been large in bulk but represented about as much as North American papers seemed to care to handle, so far as their desires could be determined. There has seemed to be so little in common between North and South America so little business carried on between the two continents, that with no tourist trade, the news coming from there has not been of much volume considering that it represented a whole continent—half a hemisphere. During the war there was relatively little news from there, and that little was not of much value.

### Demand for News Greater

Now, however, the press associations find that North American papers are taking a much greater interest in South American affairs; that the demand for news is much greater and

and a number of provincial papers in Argentina and Brazil and also papers in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, sending, it is understood, from two to five columns daily of the most informative news of everyday American development.

## PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The names of three seniors have been added to the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, bringing the total for the class of 1919 to 13. The new men elected are Joseph Goldman and Laurence Richardson of Boston and Louis Edes Ward of Watertown. It had been customary in pre-war years to choose a total of 40 seniors, 22 of these being chosen in February, the first election, but owing to the military conditions at college this season and the fact that the present graduating class is only a little more than half the usual size, only 15 men were elected in February, and it is not likely that more than 22 will be elected altogether.

The additional members will be chosen in June before commencement. The men will be elected on the basis of scholastic achievement and promise. In determining the choice, scholastic grades alone will not be the complete ground for decision, but the difficulty of the courses taken will be given due consideration. Intellectual achievement in extra curriculum pursuits will be considered in the decisions although these activities are in no way regarded as making up for marked deficiencies in scholastic ratings. For the final election this spring, regard will be had for special graduation honors and distinctions.

## OPPOSITION TO TAG DAYS IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After 44 tag days had been held here in a period between Jan. 4, 1918 and April 30, 1919, in addition to the big campaigns for the Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, the November joint drive, and so forth, John A. Richert, chairman of the finance committee of the Chicago City Council announced in council his belief that tag days should be abolished, and some discussion of his proposal has taken place. The council some time ago ruled that only two tag days a year could be held, one for children's, the other for adult charities, and these two, five months apart. The rule has not been enforced.

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## HEALTH BOARD AND NATIONAL WELFARE

Former Materia Medica Instructor in University of Michigan Condemns Control of Boards by Medical Fraternity Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—Extension of power to so-called public health officials, more particularly to the United States Public Health Service, is declared by Boyden Nims, chemist, of this city, to be inimical to the national welfare. In a statement specially prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, he also condemns the exclusive control of boards of health by members of the medical fraternity.

Mr. Nims is a member of the American Chemical Society, and formerly was assistant in the hygienic laboratory in the University of Michigan and instructor in chemistry and materia medica in the Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan. His statement follows:

"The South Carolina State Medical Society is legally constituted the State Board of Health and what is popularly known as the board of health is in reality merely a standing committee of the medical society paid by the state government for whatever public health duties it cares to perform. The members of the board of health and its employees are responsible to no individual or group of society other than the medical society.

### Abuse of Authority

So far as any individual or the general public is concerned this body has unlimited authority, except that it has to go to the Legislature for an annual appropriation which it has succeeded in having increased enormously in the past 10 years. It is not surprising that it would, and in fact this condition of affairs has led to great injustice and abuse of authority.

"During the time that we were at war with Germany the board of health in conjunction with the American Public Health Service, was more flagrant in its disregard of the rights of individuals and the general public than it had ever dared to be before. Owing to its independence of local feeling, the American Public Health Service in its extra-cantonment sanitation has been a greater offender against human rights than has the board of health. The American Public Health Service very evidently has no faith in the virtue of persuasive measures and none in educational except such as can be conducted in an autocratic and arbitrary way. Any person who has given any serious consideration to its activities cannot escape the conclusion that any extension of authority to that organization will lead to a national peril.

### Domination of Boards

"There are two definite and conclusive reasons why boards of health should not be composed exclusively of or dominated by medical men. One is that there is a well-known prejudice among the medical profession against anyone not a member of that profession having anything to do with the treatment or prevention of disease. Another is that as long as it is within their power, the temptation exists for physicians to use boards of health for their own selfish gain. The physicians of South Carolina have not been able to resist that temptation and have induced the board of health to embark on enterprises at the expense of the public that are not a part of legitimate public health work.

"In justice to the intelligent, honorable, unselfish members of the medical profession I am pleased to be able to say there are several right here in this city who are out of harmony with the powers activating the board of health. In the light of pure democracy there should be no delegation of a public service function to any class, clan, creed, trade, or profession. Any departure from that fundamental principle will ultimately lead to abuses, as the public health situation in this State plainly proves."

### Health Officer's Power

Question Raised in Connection With Milk Price to District of Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"As a result of your efforts," Louis Brownlow, a commissioner of the District, wrote recently to Dr. William C. Fowler, health officer, "the shipment into the District of Columbia of milk from unlicensed dairy farms has practically, if not entirely, ceased; and at the same time, largely as a result of your efforts, the retail price of milk to Washington consumers has been materially reduced."

It was stated in connection with this letter that the Health Department was drafting a new bill which would en-

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## BOLSHEVIKI FIND NEW OPENINGS

Their Emissaries Active in Central and South America—Local Conditions Which Make Their Progress More Easy

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

PANAMA, Republic of Panama.—News has reached here from Nicaragua to the effect that emissaries from the Russian Bolsheviks have arrived in Nicaragua with the intention of making that country headquarters for the Bolshevik propaganda in Central and South America. Bolshevism has succeeded the German propaganda in these countries with startling promptness and auspicious ease. The disturbed condition in Costa Rica, which has been reflected in great hardships suffered by the laboring classes, has led to sporadic attempts at outbreaks which only the stern military government has managed to hold in control. The German population in Salvador and Honduras is strong and highly discontented, and its ranks have been swollen by Germans who left Guatemala because of the strong anti-German attitude of the government there.

In Colombia, President Suarez was elected on the conservative ticket, and the liberal opposition to him has begun to take the form of labor agitation. Some weeks ago a violent outbreak occurred in Bogota. In Ecuador, the party which suffered in the revolution when the late President Alfaro was murdered, is highly discontented, and likely to join hands with revolutionary emissaries. In Peru, a section of the public destroyed parts of the Central Railway, burned railway cars and stations, and engaged in hostile demonstrations in many places, last month. Peru is also in the throes of a presidential election, in which the labor question is an acute issue. Chile and Argentina are the principal hotbeds of ultra-socialist propaganda in South America, which is served by numerous anarchistic periodicals.

In every country in South America, except Brazil, there is a group of able and educated people who have suffered from revolutionary activities of late years, who lost their property, and are ripe for any agitation which might enable them to get into power again. South Americans are also much more accustomed to violent methods in changing their governments than the United States. South and Central American governments, however, are probably more summarily severe on disturbing foreigners than the United States. General Tinoco, in Costa Rica, promptly ships them out of the country, or puts them in jail. The Colombian people are the most conservative in South America, and bolshevism will not find much favorable soil there. In the other countries, it is probable that the governments will take their cue largely from the attitude of the United States, although Honduras and Salvador are commonly said to be strongly disposed to sympathize with Mexico, and to be ready to follow the lead of that Republic.

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## GIRL SCOUT PARADE IN CITY OF BOSTON

Review by Sir Robert Baden-Powell and His Sister, Who Organized Girl Guides in England—International Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In pursuance of his plan to unite girls of all countries in a "Girl Scout and Girl Guide League of Nations," Sir Robert Baden-Powell, known as the Chief of all Scouting, will review and address 3000 Massachusetts Girl Scouts in Boston today. This idea of establishing an international council is understood to be one of the underlying motives of Sir Robert's present tour of Canada and the United States. The first step toward carrying out the plan was taken recently in London, where a meeting was held with representatives present from seven countries.

Sir Robert, famous as a soldier and as the founder of the Boy Scout movement, will be accompanied by Lady Baden-Powell and by his sister, Miss Agnes Powell, who at his request organized the Girl Guides in England, in order to give English girls the benefit of training similar to that afforded the members of the Boy Scouts. These leaders have been carrying out their international mission by visits to Ottawa, where they were the guests of the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, and to New York, where is the national headquarters of the Girl Scouts. In Boston they will be the guests of Mrs. James J. Storrow, State Commissioner of the Massachusetts Federation of Girl Scout Councils.

### Reception and Parade

The reception to the scout leaders will be noteworthy. The 3000 girls will gather in the forenoon at the armory, where they will eat luncheon prepared by themselves. In the afternoon they will march to Commonwealth Avenue, where the reviewing stand is located. Besides the visitors, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts; Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and other officials and educators have been invited to occupy places in the stand. There will also be a notable representation of national and state officers of the scout organization. After the parade the girls will march back to the armory, where Sir Robert will speak to them. In the evening a group of Girl Scouts will demonstrate their efficiency in one branch of scout activity by cooking and serving a dinner for Sir Robert.

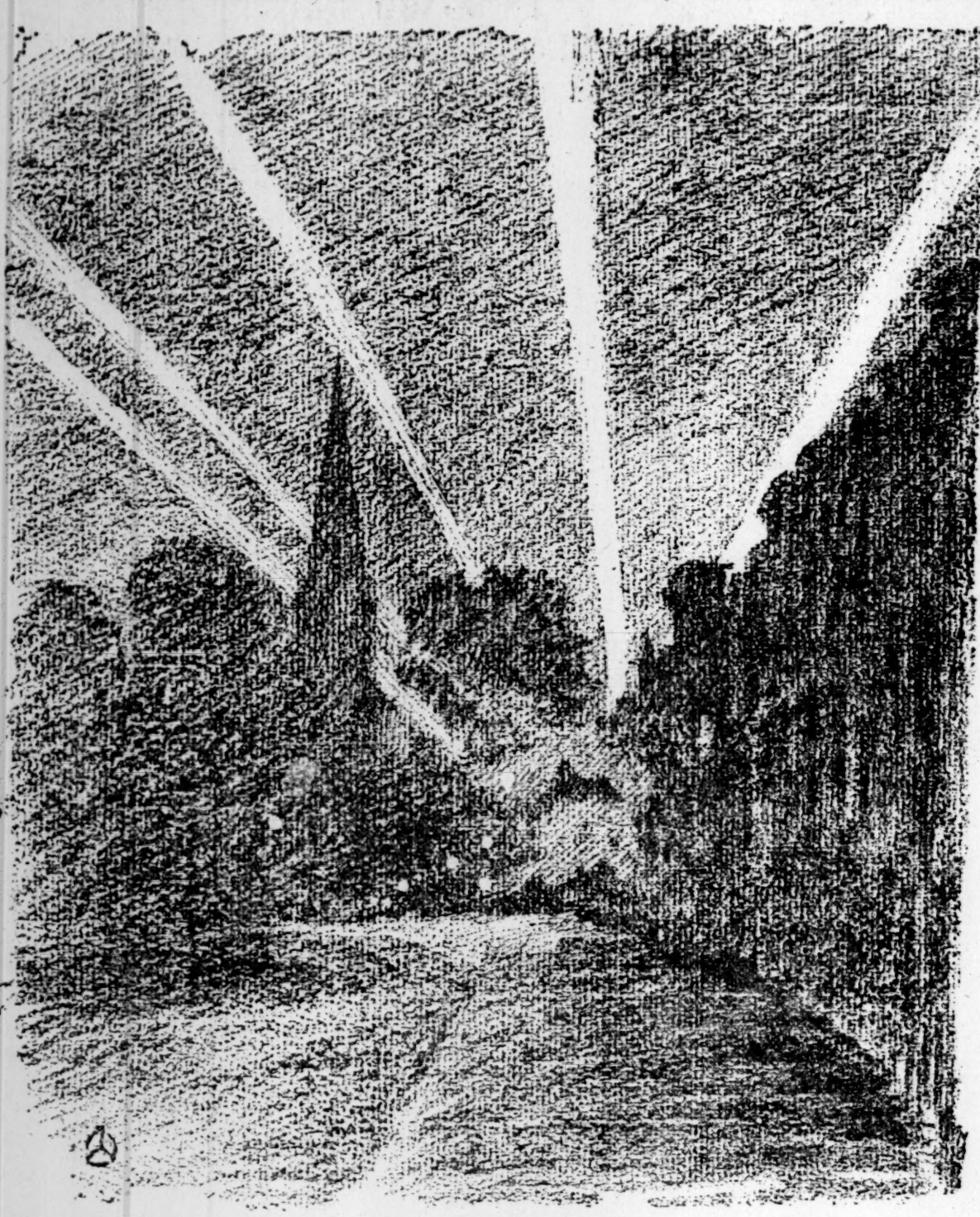
### Over 40,000 Girl Scouts

Formation of an International Council is regarded as a natural development of the Girl Scout idea. The spreading of the movement beyond Great Britain began through the interest in the Girl Guides of an Englishman, Mrs. Low, on revisiting in 1912 her native city of Savannah, Georgia, found that the girls there had little opportunity for outdoor sports and no organization to encourage such activity. She therefore organized a "Girl Guides patrol," and on her return in 1913 found that it had grown so rapidly that it seemed advisable to make it a national organization, the name of which was later made the Girl Scouts. Since then it has increased until today the membership is more than 40,000, with patrols in 309 cities and towns of the United States. It is significant that by far the most rapid period of growth was in the year immediately following the entry of the United States into the war; for the Girl Guides and Scouts, no less than the Boy Scouts, have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the service of the allied cause. Mrs. Low is now the national president, and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is the honorary president.

With the close of the war there are signs of rapid growth of the movement in other countries, giving promise of wide success for the international plan. Guides companies have been started in Belgium, and the movement is expected to gain rapidly with the return to their native country of Belgian girls who have joined in England during the war. France and Italy have companies. There are understood to be about nine companies in Amsterdam, The Hague and other Dutch cities and towns. Portugal has one company of four years' standing and another in process of formation. Both are under English captains, but have Portuguese girls among their membership. In the Scandinavian countries there were guides before the war, but communication with them has not yet been resumed. A company is now being organized in Tientsin, China, and there is a company in Yokohama, Japan. Though no official information has come from Russia, two girls came from that country to the United States last year who appeared to know the program of the Girl Scouts and attended a camp near New York last summer. An application has been received from Colon, Panama, and a company is already in existence in Brazil.

### MOTOR CAR SAFETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York—Governor Smith has approved a bill requiring all owners and operators of automobiles to pass an examination given by the Secretary of State before being granted drivers' licenses. If an owner is unable to qualify, he will be obliged to employ an experienced chauffeur. No members of the families of automobile owners may drive the cars without passing the examination. The Governor said that no inexperienced drivers should be permitted to operate motor cars anywhere in the State.



From Boston Common great rods of light bar the velvet heavens

## MUSIC

### Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The thirty-eighth season of symphony concerts is over; Mr. Rabaud has said farewell to Boston, and in effect the season of music may be said to be ended. But there is what may be called the musical epilogue; the "Pop" concerts, for this has been for many years the sequel of the symphony season, as a large majority of the players remain to serve programs in lighter vein for some ten weeks or so. This sequel began on May 5, the orchestra being larger than usual, some 80 members, and Mr. Jacchia, last year's director, once again serving in like capacity.

The first program fairly reflected much of the past season's atmosphere, for one heard not only Chabrier's "España," one of the few things that finds place either on a light or severe program, but also the fourth part of Rimsky-Korsakoff's oriental suite "Schéhérazade" (the Sinbad portion). Also there was the "William Tell" overture, still a great favorite; an excellent "Tosca" operatic selection, with two little Scarlatti pieces arranged by Mr. Jacchia. And there were others, pleasing but less worthy in a musical sense, yet legitimate, as suiting the demand of audiences of many degrees of musical appreciation.

Other features for these concerts in lighter vein, will be harp solos, also numbers for orchestra alone. There will be also some of the last winter's favorites in orchestral pieces to suit the more serious-minded, and there seem to be many such this season. In the orchestra, one notes the presence of Mr. Mimart, the former first clarinet who has just returned from service with the French Army. Mr. Mager, who played viola during the symphony season, is now first trumpet, and Mr. Speyer will have more than usual opportunity to show his excellence as an English horn player. The 50 men who form the "Pop" orchestra, should give some ideal performances, though a good many of the players have little interest in the lighter numbers. The artistry of the orchestra as a whole will be valuable mainly for the higher grade numbers.

The temperance movement is felt at these concerts, for everything to be drunk is of the "soft" nature. But this will not detract from the general patronage, and when people are used to the change everything will fit in to a right enjoyment of much excellent music admirably played.

On the afternoon of May 3, there was a piano recital by Miss Dai Buell, who gave much pleasure by playing, excellent both in a technical as well as an interpretative sense. Miss Buell gave as her "big" number, the Introduction and Allegro Appassionata, Op. 92, of Schumann, the orchestral accompaniment being played on the organ by William Henry Humiston, organist of the New York Philharmonic Society. This was not a wise choice, for the music is in Schumann's least inspired manner, is perfunctory, and often dull. And the orchestral part is meaningless on the organ. There were other pieces that Miss Buell could have played with far greater value to her own success, as well as enjoyment to the listener. Any pianist should think on such things when making up a recital program.

On the evening of May 8, a violin recital was given by Elinor Whittemore, the program of which included Saint-Saëns' concerto in B minor, three Indian sketches by Burieligh, and

smaller numbers by Handel, Hurlé, and Brahms. Miss Whittemore is an artist of much ability, whose reputation will extend more than locally in the near future.

At Keene, New Hampshire, the seventeenth annual spring festival will be held on the afternoon of May 22, also on the afternoon and evening of the 23d. The chorus will number 300 voices; under direction of Nelson P. Coffin. The chief work to be given will be "The Beattitudes" by César Franck, also smaller choral works by Deems Taylor and Max Bruch. The advance notice states that César Franck is known as "the war composer of unconquerable France." Inasmuch as Franck passed away in 1890, this news may be of the sort designated as "important if true."

There was no Worcester (Massachusetts) festival last autumn, and the announcement comes that the deferred sixty-first festival of 1918 will be held on Oct. 6-10. This will be an All-American festival, the chief works being Chadwick's "Judith," Hadley's "Ode to Music," and Mabel Daniels' "Peace With a Sword." With one exception, the conductors, orchestra and soloists will be the same as announced last year, and the programs to be given are also identical with those planned for last year.

As part of the musical entertainment offered to Boston during the summer months there will be concerts by a band of allied war veterans on Braves Field during June. Benefits will be given on stated nights for various allied war charities.

## POSTAL TELEGRAPH EIGHT-HOUR DAY RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Coincident with the announcement by Charles P. Bruch, federal manager of the Postal Telegraph lines, that the eight-hour day with time-and-a-half pay for overtime work would be put into effect on June 1 for all employees of that system, Clarence S. Mackay, president of the company, made public a letter written by him to Postmaster-General Burleson in which he stated that if the Postmaster-General would return the lines to their owners, they would save the American people more than \$1,000,000 a month, reducing the rates by the 20 per cent increase which Mr. Burleson inaugurated April 1, 1919. This saving could be made, he asserted, because competition would force the Western Union to make a similar reduction.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A "Jitney" bar is to be in for a hard time if the by-law concerning them, introduced at the last meeting of the City Council, passes. It is proposed to prohibit females from working in them, also male persons under 18 years of age. The license fee is to be \$250 and no singing or music of any kind is to be allowed in them.

## What is the Tax on Shoes?

THERE is a widespread impression that the tax on shoes is 10% on the retail selling price. This is not correct. The tax is applied only to the excess price above \$10 per pair; actually a very small amount, as the following examples will show:

\$11 Shoes are taxed 10% on \$1.00 or 10 cents.  
\$12 Shoes, 20 cents; \$15 shoes, 50 cents, etc.

So many inquiries have been made regarding this tax that we take this opportunity of presenting the facts to the public.

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## SEARCHLIGHTS HELP IN VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The young moon and the evening star, shining like another little moon far off. The very last of sunset light has gone. From the zenith far down to the west where lingers yet some faint feeling of the afterglow that long has left the sky there flashes softly a misty flare of light, sudden and swift, gone as swiftly as it came, a velvety luminous pencil.

"Early in the year for aurora, and an uncommonly long streamer," one remarks. "But, hold on, it traveled the wrong way for an auroral beam; that came from the east."

Turning about to its point of origin, far down the street, from Boston Common four or five great rods of light bar the velvet heavens. Rising, falling, switching this way and that, they make the street end lost in utter dark, dramatically interesting. One halts in mid-heaven, apparently at furthest reach, the end of the ray, its width beneath just barely visible, a softly glowing oval of light. Its fellows wax and wane along their length as they shift to and fro. One glows in splendid intensity for half its height, and thence trails off in lessening brightness to be finally lost in the depths of overhead dark where glows a single star between the rays. Yet another, sweeping up from the unseen horizon, for a brief moment cuts sharp in bulk of shadow against its brightness the roof-line of the street. At the same moment others give the spire of a distant church, behind which they play, the greater rise and height.

"The searchlights of the Victory Loan," remarks the companion of the evening walk.

Again comes the sudden aurora-like sweep of a single one clear across the heavens to the west. One looks expectant upward, almost hoping for—what, one can hardly say, hostile aeroplanes or "Zepps" being out of the question, to be shown overhead by the revealing beam.

Three hundred thousand candle power, importantly, and quite proudly at knowing it, remarks a momentarily halting passerby.

Not that it really means anything to one, strive as one may to mentally image 300,000 candles all flaring at once, or would make the nocturnal luminarist show any more impressive if it did; but there's a sort of satisfaction in being able to say anything at all, even if it's merely information, about a display that means so much, on even this comparatively small scale. One wonders what it must have looked like in London in war days, so recently ended, when those great beams by the score patrolled and marched across the midnight heavens, guardians against and discoverers of aerial enemies. Here in Boston their purpose is far more peaceful: writing upon the face of night a nation's appeal to its own for support to a worthy and constructive ending to a conflict in which but of late these rising, falling, switching, swaying, marching rods of light were the midnight oriflamme of democracy.

## CANADIAN TRADE MISSION'S POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A recent cablegram from the Canadian Mission in London to the Department of Trade and Commerce clarifies the policy which actuates the mission in dealing with European orders secured under Canadian credits, and defines the procedure they follow beyond possibility of doubt. The cable states: "The mission was created not only to introduce Canadian manufactured goods into foreign countries, but, above all, to keep Canadian factories running and to give employment at this particular time. Business obtained under these credits is a distinct departure from ordinary business. New methods must be employed as circumstances warrant. The very fact that a single buyer for Rumania is able to place orders for many million dollars, selecting a large variety of different

lines, within a comparatively few hours, indicates the extraordinary conditions. The aim of our method should be not only to protect the buyer under these unusual conditions, but also to protect the value of the credit given by the Canadian people. The further welfare of our continued trade with these countries will rest on their confidence in our methods, as much as in the value of the commodity sold. Impartial and independent determination of prices and of thorough inspection is a necessary protection to the buyer, and we believe that the quality of goods passing inspection at Canadian mills should not further be questioned. In addition, we believe the circumstances of this business warrant insistence on a most moderate profit."

In securing trade orders under Canadian credits abroad, the commission reports that certain industries have taken a predominant place, and that other classes equally important have done little to obtain an allocation. As the main idea in establishing credits was to enable Dominion industries as a whole to "carry on" over a difficult period and to enable a larger entry to be made into the export field, the attention of business men in all industries is called to the conditions. It is thought advisable to spread the credits over unused factory capacity without confining the benefits to a few lines, and thus prevent unemployment where possible. Present conditions offer to producers golden opportunities of entering the permanent export markets which may not again occur, and the commission impresses upon traders which may never have exported before the striking advantages of group endeavor.

There are about twelve hundred workers employed in a half dozen plants in Norwich, the majority of whom are reported to be satisfied with present conditions. Mr. Brown says that employers and men are working in greater cooperation than ever before, and that conditions in the shops are at a high standard. It is reported that the banks also are registering prosperity, for on Nov. 1, 1918, the savings banks showed a total of \$2,833,000 in deposits, and on March 14, 1919, they reported \$3,142,000, or a gain of \$259,000.

Comparisons of indictments in the courts in these two periods show that the number has been reduced more than 50 per cent. From Oct. 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, during the old régime, there were 82 convictions for crime, 44 of which were for intoxication. In the corresponding period during the dry administration, from Oct. 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, there were only 13 convictions, 7 of which were for intoxication. Norwich proper had only 2 cases of intoxication during this period of dry control.

With regard to taxes, Mr. Brown says that a great cry was made by the wets in the dry campaign, that taxes would increase 25 per cent, and the city would be obliged to raise \$15,000 a year additional. "The city realized from excise money in 1918 \$9648.83, and the tax increase this year over last year is exactly \$1.63 on \$1000, the total rate being \$43.35 on \$1000," says Mr. Brown. "If the bank increase of \$259,000 were invested in real estate and assessed at 40 per cent, it would raise a tax amounting nearly to the recent excise receipts. At least three-fifths of the increase of \$1.63 is due to giving women the vote, thus forming new election districts."

Old debts are now being paid in Norwich as in other dry cities. Many of the former saloons are being occupied by legitimate business concerns which pay as much as the saloon keepers paid. The business of theaters and motion-picture houses has increased 15 to 20 per cent.

## CANADIAN TRADE WITH GENOA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A new steamship service is to be inaugurated between Montreal and Genoa, Italy. One steamer, the Cairndhu, of the Thomson Line, will be put on at first, and if there is sufficient freight to warrant the operation of a line between the St. Lawrence and Italy, other steamers will be put on the route regularly to handle the trade.

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Old debts are now being paid in Norwich as in other dry cities. Many of the former saloons are being occupied by legitimate business concerns which pay as much as the saloon keepers paid. The business of theaters and motion-picture houses has increased 15 to 20 per cent.

## PROHIBITION BRINGS PROSPERITY TO CITY

Anti-Saloon League Study of Conditions in Norwich, New York, Reveals Great Improvement Under the Dry Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NORWICH, New York—Prohibition has brought prosperity to Norwich, New York, according to Abner B. Brown, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of New York State, who recently made a study of economic conditions here during the six months the dry law has been effective. Mr. Brown paid particular attention to the effect of prohibition on manufacturing, employment, banking, and taxes; he also gathered comparative figures on indictments and convictions for crime during the wet régime and under the present dry rule. Assisted by Sen. S. A. Jones, he followed up a number of predictions of the wets, anticipating failure of the new era, and proved that none of them had come true.

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With regard to taxes, Mr. Brown says that a great cry was made by the wets in the dry campaign, that taxes would increase 25 per cent, and the city would be obliged to raise \$15,000 a year additional. "The city realized from excise money in 1918 \$9648.83, and the tax increase this year over last year is exactly \$1.63 on \$1000, the total rate being \$43.35 on \$1000," says Mr. Brown. "If the bank increase of \$259,000 were invested in real estate and assessed at 40 per cent, it would raise a tax amounting nearly to the recent excise receipts. At least three-fifths of the increase of \$1.63 is due to giving women the vote, thus forming new election districts."

Old debts are now being paid in Norwich as in other dry cities. Many of the former saloons are being occupied by legitimate business concerns which pay as much as the saloon keepers paid. The business of theaters and motion-picture houses has increased 15 to 20 per cent.

## CANADIAN TRADE WITH GENOA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A new steamship service is to be inaugurated between Montreal and Genoa, Italy. One steamer, the Cairndhu, of the Thomson Line, will be put on at first, and if there is sufficient freight to warrant the operation of a line between the St. Lawrence and Italy, other steamers will be put on the route regularly to handle the trade.

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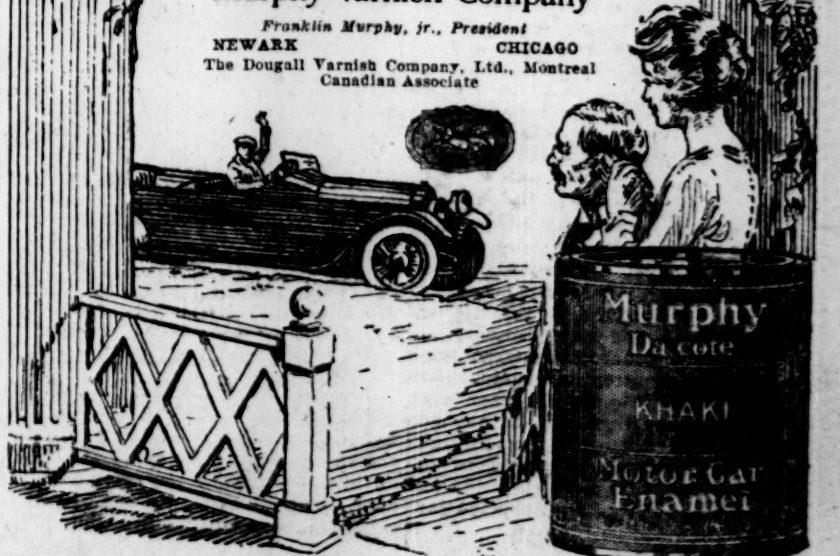
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MADE TO ORDER. FITTED IN YOUR HOME.  
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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—South Kensington is recognized as one of the main educational centers of London, and there, in Prince Consort Road, the Royal College of Music appropriately stands, the names of road and building recalling the man who first imagined it, and his sons who brought it into being. For—far away as it now seems—in 1854, the dream of a great national college of music came to the Prince Consort, an artistic democracy where the finest musical education should be open to all ranks of society by means of scholarships.

"In dreams begin responsibilities." That vision is today a fact doubly fulfilled, inspiring in its turn the thoughts and actions of thousands. Though the initial steps toward its realization were taken in 1865, years of patient work were needed to lead up to the laying of the foundation stone in 1873, and the opening in 1876 of the National Training School for Music by the Duke of Edinburgh, himself a keen amateur musician. Sir Arthur Sullivan was the first principal, and though the school only existed six years, it did splendid work and proved incontrovertibly the need for its successor, the Royal College of Music, planned upon a far larger and more permanent basis.

## A Widespread Campaign

To effect this, a marvelous campaign of meetings and propaganda was carried on throughout the country, with the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) at its head; the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Albany, with Prince Christian, as his willing coadjutors; most of the distinguished men of the day as helpers; and last, but not least, Sir George Grove, with his fervent enthusiasm and common sense, as special organizer and advocate. Assuredly the word Royal in the college title is no mere euphemism, but the token of a gracious and helpful friendship, continued down to the present day by King George. And just as the college was to be democratic, open free to all classes, so all classes subscribed generously toward it, the rich from out of their thousands, the poor from their precious pennies.

Finally, in 1883, the great work was accomplished: and the college was opened on May 6 by the Prince of Wales, in the premises of the old National Training School for Music (now the Royal College of Organists). His words on that occasion were of such penetrating wisdom that they are even truer at the present day than when first spoken 36 years ago. "The time has come when class can no longer stand aloof from class, and that man does his duty best who works most earnestly in bridging over the gulf between different classes which it is the tendency of increased wealth and increased civilization to widen. I claim for music the merit that it has a voice which speaks in different tones, perhaps, but with equal force, to the cultivated and the ignorant, to the peer and the peasant. I claim for music a variety of expression which belongs to no other art, and therefore adapts it more than any other art to produce the union of feeling which I much desire to promote."

## Beginning of the Work

So the college started work, with Sir George Grove as its director, 50 free scholars, 44 paying pupils, a teaching staff drawn from the finest musicians of the time, and (as Sir Hubert Parry said long afterward) "with big aims of doing special service to the nation."

The new institution thrived from the outset, and in a few years utterly outgrew its premises. Mr. Samson Fox came forward with a gift of (in all) £45,000; the present college was built in Prince Consort Road, and the opening ceremony, on May 2, 1894, was again performed by its staunch friend, the Prince of Wales, in the presence of practically all the great persons, British or foreign, then in England. State trumpets blew a fanfare; guns in Hyde Park thundered a royal salute. In such manner did an institution which lives, not merely talks, democracy, come to its permanent home.

At this time the Donaldson Museum—a superb collection of old musical instruments housed in an annex—was presented to the Royal College of Music by Mr. (later Sir George) Donaldson; and in 1903 another magnificent gift was made to the college. Sir Ernest Palmer giving £27,000 to found the R. C. M. Patrons Fund for the encouragement of British composition. His original idea was to confine it to collegians, but at the express request of the college it was thrown open to all young British musicians.

The beautiful concert hall—said to be one of the best in England—was opened in 1901 (replacing that temporary structure familiarly known to old students as the "tin tabernacle"), and the organ was a gift from Sir Hubert Parry.

## Objects of the College

The objects which the college had in view when it started, and the means taken to attain them, are worth noting. At that period choral music was paramount in public esteem, and orchestral concerts practically confined to one place—the Crystal Palace. The college therefore resolved to do its best "to spread the appreciation of secular music, especially of orchestral music, chamber music, and opera."

To this end it established an admirable permanent orchestra where the standard of performance has always been that of a first-class professional one; instituted ensemble

classes as an essential part of the scheme; organized annual opera performances of great excellence; formed a choral class; and gave much attention to chamber music. Frequent orchestral and chamber concerts (of which between six and seven hundred have been given) have played a great part in college life, and as the programs cover every phase of music from Arcadelt to Stravinsky, it will be seen that composition pupils, as well as instrumentalists and singers, enjoy exceptional chances of hearing and studying the whole range of their art. It is not an exaggeration to say that the influence exerted upon British music by the college is immeasurable.

In this connection the men who have successively ruled over the college community as director must be mentioned. Sir George Grove was the first. He threw himself wholeheartedly into the life of the place, his resignation in 1894 being deeply regretted by all concerned. His successor, Sir Hubert Parry, was one of the greatest men of his time, both in character and music, and the position he held in the hearts of all who knew him was unique. It is of happy augury for the college that Dr. H. P. Allen—who has just succeeded him as director—should have been one of his closest friends.

## Kindred Arts Cultivated

Few things are more valuable to music students than to have their minds awake to other subjects besides music, and literature is the art most naturally companionable to their own. Purcell and Milton knew this. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that many of the men who molded the destinies of the college, and established its traditions, should have been gifted with strong literary ability. Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" is a classic; Sir Hubert Parry's books and history lectures are as fine as his music; Sir Walter Parratt and Sir Charles Stanford, both on the professorial staff, are distinguished for their literary attainments.

Thus stimulated, it is little wonder that collegians have had a persistent hankering after literature, which has shown itself in the foundation of reading rooms for the women and men students, in an excellent magazine issued once a term, and (sporadically) in a debating society and Shakespeare readings.

Among past and present students, who have distinguished themselves in literature, the college can number the charming lady who wrote "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"; Robert Hichens, the novelist; H. C. Ellis, musical critic of The Times; Thomas Dunhill, the composer, who has written a standard book on chamber music; Cecil Forsyth, author of an admirable treatise on orchestration; while, in the person of Ivor Gurney, the college has contributed a poet to that brilliant group of "New Elizabethans," the soldier poets, his volume of war poems, "Severn and Somme," having been written in France while on active service.

As regards social life, that of the college seems to have had its special character from the outset, and a spirit of generous comradeship and keen work has played a large share in the success of the place. The R. C. M. Union, founded in 1905 to provide a fresh bond between the college and its pupils, is the concrete expression of that corporate life of the community. Its activities include meetings, at homes, lectures, and the like, and there is a loan fund for the benefit of members. During the war many of its festive functions have been in abeyance, but the college life is now at a flowing tide again.

A later article will deal with the present curriculum and student work there.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Mr. Ernest Newman has been lecturing in Birmingham on the present trend in music and expressing his views in particular on the subject of harmony. He said that harmony in the hands of some men was getting willfully complex. Nevertheless, he hoped and thought that he might be ranked as a progressive in regard to this subject. For himself he was opposed to the academic teaching of harmony. Why, he asked, should students have to go through all the old forms? There had been a speeding up in regard to time in music which the lecturer associated with the change from horse to motor traffic. Not only was music much quicker now than it used to be, but the modern composer had to get as much into a page as his eighteenth-century ancestor used to express in five to ten pages. For the new things that were felt there had to be found new modes of expression. It was noticeable, he said, that there were marks of hesitation among the reformers and many of the best composers seemed to be running dry. He did not think this had ever happened before in the history of music, and the only way of accounting for it was that they were unable to express themselves in modern technique. In spite of that, the modern composer was extending the domain of music and expressing more of the world in that art. What he needed above all was simplicity of expression.

An interesting and unconventional program was presented by Mlle. Berthe Bert at her pianoforte recital in the Aeolian Hall. The old-world music of Dandrieu and Pasquini, played with admirable finish, proved refreshing and made a delightful impression. A first performance was given of Granville Bantock's clever transcription of a Scottish reel, "The Bobs of Brechin," the pianist setting forth its humor and brilliance in most persuasive fashion. Another novelty, a vivacious prelude and fugue by

Roger Ducasse, found unmistakable favor. The subject of the fugue was the refrain of the old French song, "Ah vous dirai-je, Maman," treated in a vivid and thoroughly free manner. Beethoven's "Adieu" sonata, some favorite Chopin pieces, and César Franck's prelude, chorale, and fugue were also included in the program. Mlle. Bert was particularly happy in the César Franck, where she made fine effects in tone and climax. But her playing altogether was interesting, the contrast in styles between several works making no difference to the success with which she attacked them.

The presence of Mr. Florent Schmitt, the distinguished French composer, gave special point to the Classical Concert Society's recent program at the Wigmore Hall. Mr. Schmitt brought with him only one novelty, a song entitled "A Star," which proved unusually elusive and difficult of assimilation. Preceding it on the program, was the altogether lovely "Le fils de la vierge"; both songs were rendered with real perception by Miss Olga Haley, the composer himself accompanying. A fine performance was given of his great quartet for piano and strings—one of the most important contributions to chamber music during recent years. In this Mr. Schmitt took the pianoforte part in conjunction with the Allied String Quartet. The work is extraordinarily rich in harmonic color, and though the three movements are of quite inordinate length, the interest is sustained throughout. Two contradictory influences are reflected in the music, since the composer appears as a modern of the moderns and again as a pronounced adherent of classical tradition. But, taken as a whole, the quartet stands as a splendid manifestation of his complex art, and succeeds to an unlooked-for extent in reconciling the old and the new. The Allied String Quartet opened this very interesting program with Mozart's last quartet in F major. This, it may be noted, was one of the three quartets composed for the King of Prussia, whose favorite instrument was the violoncello. That Mozart was here marking out new grounds for conquest is evident, and a great critic has acutely said that this quartet "is one of the few eighteenth-century works in this genre that sets us thinking of Beethoven."

The dash of character and beauty of the music were well set forth by Mr. Defaux and his colleagues. There are many stories of the precocity of Mozart, but perhaps the following, relating to a time when the child was not yet seven years old, are less familiar than most and deserve to be told anew. One day Wenzl, who was an able violinist, came to Mozart's father to ask his opinion of six trios he had just composed. It was agreed that they should be tried. Mozart took the bass, Wenzl the first violin, and Schachner, trumpeter to the Archbishop of Salzburg, the second. But at this point the young Mozart begged so earnestly to be allowed to take this last part, that his father at length consented to let him perform on his little violin, assisted by the good Schachner, who had interceded on behalf of the child. Up to this time the father had never heard how his son could acquit himself on this instrument, and was astonished beyond measure when Schachner, laying aside his violin, declared that he was entirely useless. The child executed with equal success all the six trios.

After this first trial the young Mozart frequently made use of Schachner's violin, which he admired much on account of the beauty of its tone. On one occasion the latter came into the house and found young Wolfgang performing to his father, and other hearers, on his own little instrument, instead of the other. "What's the matter with your violin?" was the first remark of the child to the visitor, and he continued to play, trifling airs. Having thus reflected for some moments, he said again, "Why did you not leave me your violin tuned to the same pitch as it was the last time I used it? It is half a quarter of a tone lower than this one of mine." The company at first laughed at his exactness, but the elder Mozart, who had on several occasions noticed his son's singular precision of memory, desired that Schachner's violin might be brought, when, to the astonishment of all present, it actually proved to be half a quarter of a tone below the other.

Messrs. Chappell & Co. announce that they are offering a prize of £100 for the best orchestral suite of light character. The conditions are as follows: 1. The composer to be British born. 2. The composer not to have had previously produced in public any orchestral works. 3. The suite to consist of three short movements; the whole work not to occupy more than 15 to 18 minutes in performance. 4. Messrs. Chappell & Co. to acquire the publishing and performing rights in the suite. 5. Manuscripts to be delivered care of Messrs. Chappell not later than July 1 next, and to be marked "Suite for Prize Competition." Competitors to adopt a nom de plume, and to inclose their full name and address in separate envelopes; these not to be opened until after the declaration of the result by the committee of judges. 6. The suite to be produced at an early Chappell ballad concert by the New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra during next season, and the judges to be Sir Frederic H. Cowen, Mr. Edward German, and Mr. Landon Ronald.

Sir Edward Elgar's sonata for violin and piano (op. 82) was heard for the first time at Mr. W. H. Reed's recent chamber concert at the Aeolian Hall. No musical event in London during recent years has been awaited with more interest, and the success of the work (excellently played by Mr. Reed and Mr. Landon Ronald) was

immediate. What strikes one most at the first hearing is the simplicity and balance of the structure, as well as the directness of expression. Though at times the music is slightly reminiscent, it is full of Elgarian qualities, and one is grateful for the freshness of the sonata which shows all the charm and vitality of his earlier work. The second movement, "Romanze," is very lovely, and highly original in its half-gallop, half-whimsical treatment. The opening "allegro risoluto" is extraordinarily vigorous and effective, while a fine sweeping finale brings this altogether charming work to a close. Messrs. Reed, Woodhouse, Tomlinson, and Patterson gave a happy performance both of Mozart's quartet in E and of Ravel's solitary example in this genre—an elusive and beautiful composition.

## MR. VERBRUGGHEN AND HIS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Victorian music lovers do not regret the success of Mr. Verbruggen in inducing the New South Wales Government to underwrite his orchestral efforts to the tune of £11,000 a year, but they do wish that their own State would imitate.

The Nationalist labor government in New South Wales has generously interested itself in the musical education of that progressive State. Much has appeared in The Christian Science Monitor concerning the State Conservatorium in Sydney. The general artistic tone of the school, the fact that this school is less academic than almost any musical institution in the world, the fact that it is the first state-owned conservatorium in the British Empire, give to its work more than purely an intrinsic value. It is no purely pedantic institute which turns out so many little musical prigs a year, fappers and hobbie-heads who will only ever disgrace suburban drawing rooms with their musical superiority. Henri Verbruggen is hardly the man who would consent to hothouse culture of this kind.

In Mr. Verbruggen's nature resides, whether he admit it or not, much of that glorious sense of adventure which pioneers have had from Columbus onward. He is at once an able executant and at the same time an idealist, an altruist, and an explorer of traditions. Whoever was responsible for his appointment to Sydney has already been proved a capable judge of human nature, for colonial hates side; he is repulsed by the etiquette of the academy; he marvels at another's energy. Mr. Verbruggen has steel wire endurance and the pliable mind of the man who is able to stand on the threshold of two civilizations and in doing so to focus the true rays of truth from one to the other. The people of Melbourne have every reason to envy Sydney the possession of such men as Mr. Verbruggen. The envy never turns to malice, but it is given poignancy by his latest triumph.

Marshall Hall did all that in him lay for orchestral music in Victoria. So noted was his work here that that famous London music critic, Runciman, once said "that music in Australia is what Marshall Hall is doing." But Marshall Hall was handicapped by lack of public support and further still by lack of state endowment. Mr. Verbruggen, however, has at last succeeded in placing his orchestra on a sound financial basis.

While the state subsidy will enable him to give an almost unlimited number of concerts throughout the State and also by means of constant rehearsals to perform works which otherwise could not be performed here, it will not mean that the revenue of the State will suffer to the extent of £11,000 a year. Such is Mr. Verbruggen's prestige as a conductor and likewise his is the esteem in which he is held by the public that, at least after the first year's subsidy, this progressive government enterprise will show a credit balance. Mr. Verbruggen's mind is catholic enough to enable him to cater for and at the same time to improve all tastes. We may even look forward to the time when a reciprocal exchange of conductors will be possible between Australia and America and Australia and Europe. Mr. Verbruggen is wise enough to know the value of an international exchange of ideas. There is nothing provincial about this little man. It were well at this point to quote his own words in vindication of his impersonality of motive.

"As to my own financial interest in the orchestra," he writes, "I am not, in general, inclined to discuss such matters in the press; but since the point has been raised, I may state that I am not deriving one penny profit from it. On the contrary, it will burden me with added expenses which I never intended worth while claiming. If I have persevered with the idea of a permanent orchestra, it is because I have considered it my duty to do so. If my strength is not equal to the task I shall not regret the result."

"For the duration of my present contract with the government, I shall not ask for any financial alteration. I was not attracted hither by any monetary considerations; but by the opportunity of performing a task which I thought worthy of my efforts. Had I remained in America as I was asked last year, I should now be earning several thousand pounds for seven months in the year and without any other duties than to conduct rehearsals and concerts, yet if my salary in Sydney were half what it is, I would not do a stroke less than I do at present."

If these sentiments are not commercially or materially sound, they are at least those of a reformer, an altruist, and an enthusiast.

## MR. HERTZ'S WORK IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, which has just concluded its eighth season, and its fourth under the direction of Alfred Hertz as conductor, has now passed the tentative stage both financially and musically, and emerges as an important and settled symphonic institution, extremely popular in its home city. Audiences have frequently stood cheering Mr. Hertz and his men for minutes at a time, on the conclusion of the most legitimate sort of classical programs. There have been outbursts of enthusiasm that recall the more naive times of a Kalkbrenner or a Farnelli.

The orchestra plays with great vigor and snap, straying to some extent from the conventional ideal of suavity. Combining as it does the two ideals of scholarly soundness and democratic appeal, Hertz's art is suggestive and well worth analysis. Few conductors have in a shorter time built up a better orchestra from material which, except for a few leaders only, is good but not extraordinary.

## The Question of Dynamics

First among the individualizing qualities of the San Francisco orchestra is the variety, complexity, and impressiveness of the dynamics. Mr. Hertz is at least as sensitive to the dynamic aspect of music as he is to the melodic—to use an old terminology which he himself would not accept, for he regards them as one and indivisible. His proclivity in this regard is expressed in his remark, that if a man by mistake plays P instead of sharp, it pains his ear no more than to hear an instrument emit the wrong quantity of sound.

Mr. Hertz conceives dynamics as including the complex problem of tone proportions and interrelations within the given chord, quite as much as the more usual matters of contrast and climax in the passage. Undoubtedly the intensity of his dynamic effects is one of the main elements in his public success. Dynamic sensitiveness, like the rhythmic, in the life of the race doubtless preceded and underlay the sense of pitch or melody—an element of consideration which our smooth current symphonic fashion is at times likely to forget. Add to Mr. Hertz's huzely complicated philosophy of dynamics an extremely conscientious habit of taking pains and an inexorable attention to detail, with a virile temperament powerfully and naively dramatic, and you have the sum of his genius.

Rhythmically his effects are broad, swinging, and vigorous. The appeal here is elemental. In passages where marked rhythm is not intrinsic, Mr. Hertz is likely to attempt to force rhythm—an endeavor which at times waries the ear by too great an attack from the percussion instruments. In the rhythms of Beethoven and Brahms he excels, while ultra-modern music is clarified to a degree that makes it approach classical simplicity.

In total quality the orchestra has progressed markedly in the last two seasons. There is still progress to be made in this regard. Few violinists elicit a sweeter or more purely violinistic tone than Louis Persinger, concert-master. But the string section as a whole has often in earlier years been criticized as not truly violinistic. The error lay on the side of weight and fullness of tone and would probably have drawn no attention had it been the usual error of sirupiness. The progress of the last year or two has lifted the string section to an exceedingly high plane.

Musical and financial life have been closely interconnected in the growth of this orchestra. Before 1915, when Mr. Hertz first took hold, the organization was struggling for existence. Various non-musical considerations, largely of a social nature, had made the money support treacherous.

## Good Music Supported

Mr. Hertz's first years were troubled ones accordingly. His solution was to make good music, in the faith that good music would follow. With the very first concert he laid strong hold on the one factor of success that had been the most overlooked—the general public. The surprise and delight of that first audience after the opening number—the Beethoven "Leonore" No. 2 overture—has become traditional in San Francisco. These were the same musicians whose flabby playing of the older classics had detracted much from their far better work in the moderns; but they did not sound the same. From that time on, though threatened at times by factionalism, Mr. Hertz's progress was steady and his hold firm. The doubling of the amount in the guarantee fund of the San Francisco Musical Association at the end of Mr. Hertz's first season was the direct result of this convincing musical success. San Francisco's men of money had caught the vision of a great orchestra.

"My task was educational," narrated Mr. Hertz, discussing those early struggles. "First of all, I had to establish the standard repertoire. This was partly a public duty, partly a technical one for the orchestra itself. The public had not heard this orchestra render all the standard symphonies; and many of the musicians were musicians only in part, because they had had no opportunity to become more than superficially familiar with the scores."

"Now, with the closing of the present season, I am able to say for the first time that we have mastered all the standard symphonic works. Some

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of them we have played repeatedly. My men are so familiar with them that another conductor could step in at a moment's notice and find a firm basis on which to superimpose his minor differences in interpretation. Until this groundwork is laid, a group of men cannot properly be called an orchestra.

"The musicians, besides benefiting financially, have also been relieved. Every man in the orchestra makes twice as much from that source as he did five years ago. This has enabled us to make contracts that give us a large measure of control over the outside activities of the musicians; while our policy is to be generous in this regard the men do not find it necessary to play in places that ruin their technique."

Formerly there was a 16-week season with only 10 concerts, every third week being idle and the men unpaid. The minimum salary was but \$20 a week for the paid weeks. Practically every man in the orchestra made the bulk of his living by playing in cafes and theaters. Today this is all changed. The season covers 25 weeks consecutively with a minimum salary of \$35 a week. Under these conditions the players are entirely willing to sign contracts requiring Mr. Hertz's permission before they may accept outside employment. This alone would account for much of the technical improvement. Café work is almost eliminated. And something of a revolution has been worked in the musical make-up of the city, which formerly had an exceptional number of excellent men who were prevented by financial handicaps from becoming artists.

## The Guarantee System

The guarantee system under which the orchestra suffered for the first five seasons rigidly limited each member of the Musical Association to a gift of \$100 a year. There were 300 members. The resultant fund of \$30,000 was far too small. After Mr. Hertz's first season the individual pledge was doubled, but still limited, owing to a fear lest certain subscribers or social groups might seek personal aggrandizement and a seating monopoly. Now this artificial limit has been removed through the forming of eight classes of memberships; several persons in Class A give \$5000 each per year; many give \$2500 or \$1000, and so on down to \$100. The excellent tradition has been established of withholding the names of the large donors, who give simply as "a friend." The association has 415 members. This season the guarantee fund was \$70,000, which Manager A. W. Widenham hopes to raise to \$75,000 for the coming year and increase progressively season by season. None of the dire prophecies has proved true.

Receipts from the 30 paid concerts given this season amounted to about \$50,000, a slight gain per concert over last year, though fewer concerts were given owing to the closing of all places of amusement for a time. This sum with the entire guarantee fund was expended, a total of \$120,000 or \$4000 expense per concert. Two-thirds of the concerts are at popular prices, admissions running as low as 25 cents.

## 'STABAT MATER' AT A UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—On the afternoon of April 18, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was given in the Greek Theater on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, under the baton of Paul Steindorff, choragus of the university, with orchestra and a chorus of 150 voices. The singing of "Stabat Mater" is an annual event on the campus, this concert numbering the ninth of the series. The chorus was composed of various music organizations of San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley. The soloists were: Hugh J. Williams, tenor; Marcella Craft, soprano; Luc van der Mark, contralto; Henry L. Perry, bass. Aside from "Stabat Mater" the program included the dirge from "Indian Suite," No. 2, MacDowell; aria from "Eli," "I will extol thee," Costa, Miss Craft; larghetto from symphonie No. 2, D major, Beethoven.

## SPANISH OPERA TRIED IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Popular opera in Spanish followed popular opera in English at the Park Theater, Manuel Noriega's Teatro Español, succeeding William Wade Hinshaw's Society of American Singers. The Spanish company opened auspiciously on April 19 with the pastoral opera in two acts, "Maruxa," by Vives, and with a musical comedy revue, "It put on a new piece, 'Los Bohemios,' also by Vives, in place of 'Maruxa,' on the evening of April 28. Its ministrations lasted until the evening of April 30, when the curtain failed to rise and ticket money was refunded to the audience. The organization included a number of competent artists and might have kept on for some time as successfully as it began, if it had taken a little care about certain details. Perhaps a mistake was made in the choice of "Maruxa," as the chief thing on the first week's bill; for the little opera is built around dramatic material that could have no appeal to an American audience. "Maruxa" is a pastoral comedy, written for a different sort of public altogether than one that has experienced war and that has thought of farming in terms of the war garden. And then, the orchestral handling of the performance was very poor. Possibly the musical director, Fernando L. Cabello, did not have sufficient time for rehearsals with the musicians; but that did not seem quite the explanation. The stage management was very old-fashioned. But enough on the negative side. The work of the performers was spirited and in some cases expert. The singing was not at all bad, and the dancing in the revue was generally admirable. There is material in the company which can be used, no doubt, in certain of the musical shows now going or preparing in New York and which can be adapted by American managers to the predilections of the American public.

## PRIZE FOR CHORAL WORK

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia, announces a prize of \$100 for an a cappella choral composition. The work should be around a dozen pages octavo, and should employ eight voice parts, if not throughout, at least a good part of the time. The work should not involve needlessly complicated modulations. It should be tonal. Manuscripts, signed with a nom de plume, should be sent to the conductor, N. Lindsay Norden, at 7200 Cresheim Road, Philadelphia, not later than Aug. 1. A sealed envelope containing the composer's name and address should be sent to the secretary, G. U. Malpass, 6711 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia. The judges for the contest will be Prof. Cornelius Rybner, professor of music, Columbia University; Clarence Dickinson, professor of music, Union Theological Seminary, and editor for H. W. Gray Company, and N. Lindsay Norden. The chorus consists of 95 mixed voices.

## CINCINNATI SEASON ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The regular series of 14 concerts by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was brought to a close last week. The program was orchestral, Hulda Lashanska, the soloist engaged, being unable at the last minute to be present. By nearly common consent the César Franck symphony and the "Leonore" overture No. 3, which were given earlier this season, were repeated. Other numbers on the program were: Overture, "In Springtime," by Goldmark; "Stevensiana," four pieces for orchestra after poems from R. L. Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses," by Edward R. Hill, and the symphonic variations, "Istar," op. 42, by d'Indy.

Mr. Yasaye will remain in America for a few weeks, giving some concerts in different cities with Mischa Elman, before going to Belgium for the summer.

The poem printed below is set to music as sweet and simple as the poem itself. Complete copies of words and music postpaid anywhere in the world, 50 cents. Published in three keys—low, medium, high. Music by JAMES G. ELLIS.

## Leave It With Him

Oh leave it with Him;  
For the lilies all do,  
And they grow—  
They grow in the rain,  
And they grow in the dew—  
Yes, they grow;  
They grow in the darkness, all hid in the night,  
They grow in their beauty, revealed by the light,  
They grow by the wayside, a wonderful sight,  
Still they grow.

They ask not your planting,  
They need not your care,  
As they grow:  
Dropped down in the valley,  
The field anywhere,  
There they grow;  
They grow in their beauty, arrayed in pure white,  
They grow, clothed in glory, by heaven's own light,  
They toil not, nor spin, for they grow by His might,  
Solely grow.

The grasses are clothed,  
And the reeds are fed  
From His store;  
But you, who are loved  
And guarded and led,  
How much more  
He'll feed you, and clothe you, and give you his care;  
With manna and raiment, so sweet and so fair;  
Then leave it with Him, for He is everywhere  
Ample store.

Yes, leave it with Him;  
You're more dear to His heart,  
You will know,  
Than lilies that bloom,  
Or the flowers that start  
Nearth the snow.  
What ever you need, if you ask it in prayer,  
Just leave it with Him, for you are in His care.  
Then leave it with Him, for He is everywhere, and you know,  
Yes,—you know.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## With a Ripple of Leaves

With a ripple of leaves and a tinkle of streams  
The full world rolls in a rhythm of praise,  
And the winds are one with the clouds and beams—  
Midsummer days! Midsummer days!  
The dusk grows vast; in a purple haze,  
While the West from a rapture of sunset rights,  
Faint stars their exquisite lamps upraise—  
Midsummer nights! O Midsummer nights!  
The wood's green heart is a nest of dreams,  
The lush grass thickens and springs and sways,  
The rattle wheat rustles, the landscape gleams—  
Midsummer days! Midsummer days!  
In the still fields, in the still ways,  
All secret shadows and mystic lights,  
Late lovers murmur and linger and gaze—  
Midsummer nights! O Midsummer nights!  
There's a music of bells from the trampling teams,  
Wild skylarks hover, the gorses blaze,  
The rich ripe rose as with incense steams—  
Midsummer days! Midsummer days!  
And the nightingale as from prophet heights  
Sings to the Earth of her million Mays  
Midsummer nights! O Midsummer nights!  
—W. E. Henley.

## A Scotch Gardener

In a charming and sympathetic little essay in "Memories and Portraits" Robert Louis Stevenson writes of an old Scotch gardener. "He was a man whose very presence could impart a savor of quaint antiquity to the baldest and most modern flower-plots. There was a dignity about his tall, stooping form, and an earnestness in his wrinkled face that recalled Don Quixote." It is impossible to separate his spare form and old straw hat from the garden in the lap of the hill, with its rocks overgrown with clematis, its shadowy walks, and the splendid breadth of champion that one saw from the northwest corner. The garden and gardener seem part and parcel of each other. When I take him from his right surroundings and try to make him appear for me on paper, he looks unreal and phantasmal: the best that I can say may convey some notion to those that never saw him, but to me it will be ever impotent.

Writing of "Robert's" taste in flowers, further on in the same essay, Stevenson says: "In flowers his taste was old-fashioned and catholic; affecting sunflowers and dahlias, wall-

flowers and roses, and holding' in supreme aversion whatsoever was fantastic, new-fashioned, or wild. There was one exception to this sweeping ban. Foxgloves, though undoubtedly guilty on the last count, he not only spared, but loved; and when the shrubbery was being thinned, he stayed his hand and dexterously manipulated his bill in order to save every stately stem. In boyhood, as he told me once, speaking in the old-fashioned common folk can use nowadays, his heart grew 'proud' within him when he came on a burn-course among the braes of Manor that shone purple with their graceful trophies; and not all his apprenticeship and practice for so many years of precise gardening had banished these boyish recollections from his heart.

"But however his sympathy with his old feelings might affect his liking for the foxgloves, the very truth was that he scorned all flowers together. They were but garnishings, childish toys, trifling ornaments for ladies' chimney-shelves. It was toward his cauliflower and peas and cabbage that his heart grew warm. His preference for the more useful growths was such that cabbages were found invading the flower-plots, and an outpost of savoy was once discovered in the center of the lawn."

"There was one thing in the garden that shared his preference with his favorite cabbages and rhubarb, and that other was the bee-hive. Their sound, their industry, perhaps their sweet product also, had taken hold of his imagination and heart, whether by way of memory or not. I cannot say, although perhaps the bees too were linked to him by some recollection of Manor braes and his country childhood. . . . In regard to bees, he was rather a man of word than deed, and some of his most striking sentences had the bees for text. 'They are indeed wonderful creatures, mem,' he said once. 'They just mind me o' what the Queen of Sheba said to Solomon—and I think she said it wi' a sigh.'—'The half of it hath not been told unto me.'"

## Summer Drops In for a Call

The spring advances in that half-charming, half-vexing way we are used to in New England, and would not exchange for the most equable weather known elsewhere under the sun. One day the air is sweet and tender, the birds wake us with happy warbles from the maples and elms, and the familiar robin hops over the garden with a delightful air of being at home; while the tiny spiders appear on the sunny side of the fence, and an early mole marks a pioneer course across the under side of the yard. I go out into the fields, and sniff the moist exhalation from the mossy bank where presently I shall find the first anemone, and the light bell of the wild oat. The lingering snow under the pines has crystallized. . . . The sun is warm, though there is a chill in the shade. We cross the sunny, springy spot where the children made the acquaintance of an interesting striped snake, last summer, and thinking of the snow bank I abstractedly answer the children's inquiries by saying, "It's too early for snakes"—when, lo! I fairly jump as parallel streaks of green and greenish white define themselves in elegant curves beneath my feet. . . . But it is too early for snakes, as the next day proves with its icy north wind and stifling earth, when it really seems as if winter were back again, chastising us for the leisure we felt at his departure on his regular foreign tour.

Once in a while, in these capricious turns of spring, we get a visitation of genuine summer. . . . In that mysterious haze that wraps the woodlands, the thin silver streaks down shaded pastures, where the fences or water courses retain a remnant of snow, vanish almost as one gazes; and the gleam of the meeting-house on a hill twenty miles off, with the dark pine grove opposite, reveals the pervasion of the same sunny charm in the hill country, where, a little while later, we shall be looking for the reign of summer.

Now the wild-flowers are budding swiftly, and yesterday the ruddy fringes strayed out of the flower-buds of the soft maple. The smell of burning brush-heaps comes not unpleasantly to our nostrils; and our ears catch the impatient short lows of the crows as they look from the farmyards to the new green in moist spots in the pastures. . . . The crow-blackbirds are noisy with their busy opinions; and when they pause in their consideration of affairs, they have a vesper besides that is not so bad. The crows fly heavily over the land, cawing in conscious wisdom. Even in the marshes pipes the early frog; and the tree-toad has begun his querulous trill. . . . amid the general welcome of the awakening earth. The season invites to those feelings that are most cordial and content. —Charles Goodrich Whiting.

## The Gorge

On every side now rose  
Rocks, which, in unimaginable forms,  
Lifted their black and barren pinnacles  
In the light of evening, and its precipice,  
Obscuring the ravine, disclosed above  
Mid toppling stones, black gulfs, and yawning caves  
Whose windings gave ten thousand various tongues  
To the loud stream. Lo! where the pass expands  
Its rocky jaws, the abrupt mountain breaks  
And seems, with its accumulated crags,  
To overhang the world.  
—Shelley.



Near the Palace of Justice at Brussels

## When All the World Went to Brussels

All the world went to Brussels in 1910. The Belgians, having enjoyed eighty years of freedom, determined to eclipse all previous national celebrations, such as the twenty-fifth in 1835, and the fiftieth in 1880, not only in the splendor of their pageants and processions, but also by inviting the nations to a great international and universal exhibition of art and industry in their national capital. . . . The halls and pavilions for 1910 were erected on a space of two hundred acres. Most of the governments of the civilized world responded with exhibits. . . . Besides the wonderful display of Belgian products, the Congo Museum, the art and architecture of the brilliant city were revelations of Belgium's prosperity and the almost incredible advance made in four score years. From the rude monolith at Hollar and the dolmen at Wevis, to the imposing architecture of the Palais du Justice, fit monument of Belgium's freedom, what an advance in civilization! What climates and revolutions of beliefs, aims, and ambitions in the long perspective of twenty centuries!

To the thoughtful student, the pageant of history outrivaled all attempts at visible reproduction to the eye, however impressive. Since 1830 the population had doubled and the volume of trade increased eighteenfold. Belgium's commerce, in proportion to the numbers of her people, was double that of France or Germany, seven times that of Italy, twelve times that of Russia, four times that of the United States, and exceeded that of Great Britain. Belgium's financial system was so stable that the Japanese, after ten years' trial of American methods, made the Bank of Belgium her model, with the happiest results. Within that same period of time new seaports, such as Zeebrugge, had been created, and Antwerp had become one of the greatest ports of entry in the world. Brussels, from being a provincial town, became known as one of the intellectual capitals of Europe. Since 1830 over one hundred thousand separate works in Flemish, Walloon, or French, had been published, and the names of Belgian authors, including Maeterlinck, were known all over the world. . . .

In continuance of seven centuries of the fine arts and an inextinguishable love of beauty, the Belgian men and women of genius and taste have opened a new era of painting, sculpture, and architecture. By generous and successful restorations, the authorities have harmoniously joined to modern freshness and enterprise their medieval triumphs and monuments which the world still loves to enjoy. The artistic wealth of Belgium is beyond human estimation, and must ever form a magnet to attract lovers of

beauty to a land of almost ideal comfort for the traveler. . . . Foreign as well as native criticism declares that Belgian jurisprudence is equal to any in the world in securing the greatest good to the greatest number. The most striking monument of Belgium's triumphs in law and history is the Palace of Justice in Brussels, inaugurated in the year of jubilee, 1883. It is the largest architectural work of the Nineteenth Century, and one of the most beautiful of modern buildings. William Elliot Griffith, in "Belgium the Land of Art" (1912).

## Chinese Poetry

The metrical compositions of the Chinese are of three kinds in subject, scarcely ever varying from a certain ethical moderation of thought, or going beyond a prosaic level of emotion, though sometimes displaying wit of a quite excellent mirth. The first sort of Chinese poetry consists of simple moral tales with admonitory applications. The second consists of the apophoristic expressions of a shrewd observation and a cunning judgment. Such is the striking couplet.

"Who, in politeness, Lokman, was thy guide?  
The unpolite! the learned sage replied."

The following is one of the sentences of Confucius himself:

"Wisdom brings joy, clear as a crystal fountain:  
Virtue brings peace, firm as an iron mountain."

The third is composed of feeling reflections on human life, of which a fair example may be found in the following fragment of an address to the people by an aged governor on leaving office:

"When I look backward o'er the field of fame,  
Where I have traveled a long fifty years,  
The struggle for ambition, and the sweat  
For gain, seem altogether vanity."

The Shi-King, one of the five sacred books which stand at the head of the Chinese literature, is a collection of lyrical poems, three hundred and eleven in number, selected by Confucius from a much larger number existing in his time, as most worthy of preservation. They belong mainly to the epoch 1122-650 B. C.; a few, however, claim, and doubtless with justice, to date from 1766-1123 B. C., and are accordingly among the very earliest poetical productions of the human race still preserved. . . . Their poetic value is very unequal, but they far exceed, upon the whole, most of the lyric productions of later ages, containing not infrequently noble, unartificial feelings expressed in a style of simple majesty and inimitable energy. The next poetical work in the Chi-

nese literature is the Ts'ü-Ts'ü, ascribed to the fourth century before Christ, and to a single author, but probably the work of different authors at different times. It contains moral declamations in poetic language, but no proper poetical compositions. Nothing further appears until the period A. D. 618-906, when a much more artificial construction of verse was introduced, and when an astonishing number of lyric poets appeared. A single, great collection, published by imperial command in 1707, contains the poems of more than a thousand poets and poetasters of this period, giving the biography also of each one, and a critical examination of his works. The productions of this period are regarded as models for all subsequent times. —William Rounsville Alger, in "The Poetry of the Orient."

## Dafydd ab Gwilym

Dafydd ab Gwilym has been fairly styled the Welsh Ovid. But he was something more—and here let there be no sneers about Welsh; the Welsh are equal in genius, intellect, and learning to any people under the sun, and speak a language older than Greek, and which is one of the immediate parents of the Greek. He was something more than the Welsh Ovid; he was the Welsh Horace, and wrote light, agreeable, sportive pieces, equal to any things of the kind composed by Horace in his best moods. But he was something more; he was the Welsh Martial, and wrote pieces equal in pungency to those of the great Roman epigrammatist, perhaps more than equal. . . . But he was yet something more; he could, if he pleased, be a Tyrtæus; he was no fighter—where was there ever a poet that was?—but he wrote an ode on a sword, the only warlike piece that he ever wrote, the best poem on the subject ever written in any language. Finally, he was something more; he was what not one of the great Latin poets was, a Christian. —From "Wild Wales," by George Borrow.

## Equality of Opportunity

It is the pride of every American that many cherished names, at whose mention our hearts bound, were worn by the sons of poverty who conquered obscurity and became fixed stars in our firmament. There is no horizontal stratification in this country like the rocks of the earth, that holds one class below forevermore, and lets another come to the surface to stay there forever. Our stratification is like the ocean, where every individual drop is free to move, and where from the sternest depths of the deep any drop may come up to glitter on the highest wave that rolls. —Garfield.

## Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
COURAGE, says Thackeray in a famous passage, never goes out of fashion. That is unquestionably true, but Thackeray was 'thinking at the moment entirely of the soldier, and Thackeray himself had much that was uncomplimentary enough to say about the man of war. Adam Lindsay Gordon would a truer sense of courage into his often quoted poem, "Ye Weary Wayfarer":—

"Life is mostly froth and bubble;  
Two things stand like stone:  
Kindness in another's trouble,  
Courage in your own."

Thackeray's soldier, the veteran of Dettingen, or the drummer of Mantua and Milan, sought "the bubble reputation" right enough, "even in the cannon's mouth." But Thackeray knew that in war itself there was a courage different entirely from that of a d'Artagnan or a Marbot. It is the courage which has animated millions of men in the Calvary of the great war of today. It is the courage of self-sacrifice for an ideal, and it comes very near that courage of which Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 514 of Science and Health, when she says: "Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm."

Gradually, as the world comes to realize that it is dealing always with ideas, and never with what it regards as physical facts, the significance of this will become so apparent that he who runs may read. Daniel's battle was not with the lions; they were conquered before he was lowered into their den. It is doubtful if he once gave them a thought during that historic night. Perhaps they snarled, perhaps they were completely tamed by his understanding of Principle. One thing at least is certain, that if the animal courage was on the side of the lions, the moral courage, which knew that one with God was a majority, was on the side of Daniel. The proof of what a man is is what he does. What Daniel was he proved by what he did in the lions' den. What his accusers were they proved later, also in the lions' den. Daniel won his battle because he knew that if he were on the side of Principle, he was right and therefore safe. His battle, consequently, was not with the lions. It was with himself in deciding whether he was right or not, in making sure that Principle demanded of him.

Daniel's battle was fought in his own house, in the days when "his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, he kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God." In this way he denied himself, and took up his cross, which, indeed, is the only way of overcoming. Christ Jesus himself made this perfectly clear when he said, to his disciples, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Real courage, then, that which in the midst of seeming tribulation causes a man to be of good cheer, is self-conquest, the putting off of the old man with his lusts, the stifling of animal propensities, the realization of the nothingness of matter and of the corresponding fact that, because of this, there is nothing material to be afraid of. Is this not why Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 411 of Science and Health, "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients?"

If this belief of fear or the existence of life, truth, substance, and intelligence in matter could not be vanquished, the world could never be overcome. But Jesus overcame it, thereby proving these things to be unreal, and so giving mankind occasion to be of good cheer. If mankind rejects Jesus' teaching, and insists that sick and sinful humanity is the image and likeness of God, it will temporarily perpetuate this belief, that is all. It may develop the physical courage of a King George or a drummer Pierre, of a d'Artagnan or a Marbot, but this courage is of the man and not of Principle, and is itself instinct with fear, anger, and hate. Such is the courage of resentment of which Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 48 of Science and Health, "Peter would have smitten the enemies of his Master, but Jesus forbade him, thus rebuking resentment or animal courage."

Every man's struggle, therefore, is the struggle of Daniel. It is to find that moral courage which is the inevitable result of a metaphysical realization of the unreality of matter, and so of the nothingness of fear. Daniel's moral courage was the lion of the tribe of Juda, which cowed and silenced all the lions of Babylon, the lions of materialism, which stand always roaring in the midst of the narrow way. But what are these lions but the evil spectres formulated by a mind itself animal enough to conceive or harbor them? The kings of Babylon, indeed, as the kings of Babylon would, conceived of the whole universe in terms avoirdupois and built their furnaces and lions' dens accordingly. Darius consigned Daniel to the lions' den, but Nebuchadnezzar had previously flung Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego into the fiery furnace. The result in each case must have been startling to the believers in the aliveness of matter. It proved that an understanding of Principle, which entails a realization of the nothingness of matter, necessarily vanquishes all fear, and so demonstrates in what a man does, the truth of what he is.

Physical courage, then, is the control of the body through will-power; moral courage the control of materiality and will-power through an understanding of the Christ, Truth. But the government of the Christ, Truth—of Principle—can only take place in the proportion that a man puts off the old man with his

lusts, and puts on the new, which is the Christ. Moral courage, in a sentence, is the sum of a man's purity, and it declines in the exact ratio of his impurity. The more he believes in matter, the more he must inevitably be governed by fear, for fear is the belief that there is life, truth, substance, and intelligence in matter. "We should strive," Mrs. Eddy says, on page 241 of Science and Health, "to reach the Horeb height where God is revealed; and the corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity."

## In High Savoy

Nature's fair, fruitless, aimless world  
Men take, and mold at will;  
Scoop havens from the wasteful sea;  
Tame heaths to green fertility,  
And grind their roadway through the hill.

Another aspect now she dons.  
Changed by the hands of men:  
What harvest plains of golden hope!  
What vineyards on the amber slope!  
What lurid forge-lights in the glen!

Yet still some relics she reserves  
Of what was all her own:  
Keeps the wild surface of the moor.  
Or, where the glacier-torrents roar,  
Reigns o'er gray piles of wrinkled stone.

And though man's daily strengthening sway  
Contracts her precinct fair,  
Yet round smooth sweeps of vine-set land  
Her vaporous ranks of summit stand  
As ghosts in morning's silent air.

Or on vast slopes, unplowed, untrod,  
She vindicates her right:  
Green billows of primeval copse,  
Tossing a myriad spirey tops  
\* Neath the full zenith-flood of light.  
—Francis Turner Palgrave.

## On Chasing Pleasure

"I don't believe in makin' such exertions after pleasure. I don't believe in chasin' of her up." Says I, "Let her come of her own free will." Says I, "You can't catch her by chasin' of her up, no more than you can fetch a shower up in a dretwh, by goin' out doors, and runnin' after a cloud up in the heavens above you. Sit down, and be patient, and when it gets ready the refreshin' raindrops will begin to fall without any of your help. And it's jest so with Pleasure, Josiah Allen; you may chase her up all over the oceans and big mountains of the world, but she'll keep ahead of you all the time; but set down, and not fatigue yourself a'thinkin' about her, and like as not she will come right into your house unbeknown to you." —From "Josiah Allen's Wife."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Lesson of Glen Mullet

THERE is a well known proverb, which has been worn almost threadbare on the political platform, to the effect that the happiest country is that which has no history. The saying is a tolerably fair specimen of the "gorgeous generality." In other words, if you search its facets it will be found to possess one which reflects a truism: for the rest, there is an epigram as old as the time of Caesar. "Ab interitu naturam abhorrere," adopted by Rabelais in the phrase, nature abhors a vacuum. If all this were really true national happiness would have to be sought in the golden age of Chinese quietism: then, says the sage, "Men were satisfied with whatever food and raiment they could obtain. They lived simple and peaceful lives. Neighboring districts were within sight, and the cocks and dogs of the one could be heard in the other, yet the people never interchanged visits."

Now all of this is the very reverse of the conditions which obtain, and which always have obtained in Ireland. It is clear that there were no Donnybrooks nor Sinn Féin parliaments in the golden age in Meng. But does anybody really suppose that O'Donnell would have been happier than he is sitting silently at his cabin door in Ballyhooley and waiting for the cocks of Killaloe to wake the morning. Slowly the world is beginning to learn that mankind inhabits a world not of material phenomena but of ideas. It was an Irishman, a bishop of Cloyne, who first drew the attention of the country vehemently to the fact, yet Ireland seems to be the last part of the British Commonwealth, as Queen Elizabeth called it, likely to grasp it. All New York is crowding, and wisely crowding, evening after evening into the Belasco theater to witness that marvelous thing, an Irish comedy, in which the actors play like real Irishmen, and in which the atmosphere is not that of Baltimore, Boston, or the Bowery, but merely of Clare, Galway, or Kerry. Nightly these audiences applaud vigorously the engrafted political sentiments which alone endanger the true ring of the play. And then they go home without a suspicion of the true inwardness of the performance, namely, that Ireland remains Ireland because from Blarney to Derry the ideals of Chicago are routed before those of Glen Mullet.

Any person who knows the difference between the Boyne and the Shannon, knows where the ideals associated with "King Billy" conflict with those associated with Patrick Sarsfield. For centuries there has been "black" enmity between the brood of the Orange and the Wild Geese. There was reason enough once, in the opinion of both sides, for accentuating the strife; but the hedge-school has given place to Maynooth, and the shipping laws to the quays of Limerick and Cork. No sane Englishman wishes to defend the past, but then no sane Irishman should forget the argument of Glen Mullet. It is the boast of Ireland that the planter has always become more Irish than the Irish, and that some of the most enthusiastic Nationalists are to be found amongst the descendants of those dour Ironsides, whom Cromwell left to garrison "the pale": the "uncrowned king" himself was a child of the garrison.

All this being so, and most unquestionably being so, it is obvious that there must be something more than the sword of Strongbow, or of Cromwell, or of Dutch William, which has entered into the making of the situation. Strongbow came into Ireland, but the Conqueror came into England; Cromwell stormed Drogheda, but he rode down the Cavaliers at Naseby; William chased James out of Ireland, but he had previously chased him out of England, the scene on the pier at Kinsale had already been anticipated by a similar one at Whitehall stairs. In precisely the same way the struggle between the North and the South had found a parallel in Scotland in the conflict between the Highlands and the Lowlands. Drogheda was no worse than Glencoe, the Boyne had a resounding echo at Culloden. The parliament in Edinburgh was digested by Westminster before that of Dublin was swallowed. The reformation was fought as fiercely and as brutally on either side of the Cheviots as on either side of the Irish Channel. How, then, is it that Great Britain is a united country and Ireland a discordant one?

The answer is extremely simple. The fact is that the Irish have never demonstrated the integrity of the other nations of the Commonwealth. At every crisis in their history the traitor, the informer, or at any rate the dissident has made his appearance on the scene. It is not necessary to go beyond the memory of those today playing an active part in Irish politics to prove this. The story of what Mr. T. P. O'Connor describes as "The Great Betrayal" has been graphically told by Mr. A. M. Sullivan under the title of "The Brass Band." Every man knows how the guilt of the Phoenix Park was brought home by an informer, and how the Parnellite party was split in two over the great divorce case, whilst only today the voters have deserted "Nationalism" en masse to flock to the standard of Sinn Féin. This, in a microcosm, is the story of the history of Ireland since the days of Strongbow, and it is nothing more than a repetition of the failure of the country to stand by the O'Neils or of the treachery which caused the people to be bought and sold in the Union.

And now, at last, the Great War appears to have supplied the cement. And if only what may be termed the Donnybrook element in Ireland can be curbed the reconciliation may be complete. There are men like Sir Horace Plunkett and Sir Hugh Gough, bone of the bone, and flesh of the flesh of "the garrison," who are just as desirous of seeing a united and prosperous Ireland as Captain Redmond and Professor de Valera. But Sir Horace knows well enough that you can never have a united Ireland, so long as every time one political party approaches success another tries to rob it of that success by painting a new noon on a new banner. The desertion of the anti-Parnellites ruined the Parnellite movement as completely as the opposition of the Sinn Féiners

wrecked Mr. Redmond and the Nationalists. And it is just as certain as can be, if the old order does not change, that Mr. de Valera will, like Mr. Parnell, meet his Mr. Dillon, just as Mr. Dillon, in turn, met his Mr. de Valera.

O'Donnell and MacDonnell, in other words, have got to become and remain friends as a preliminary step to the prosperity of the country.

### Relief in the Assembling of Congress

MEMBERS of the Sixty-Sixth United States Congress are evidently planning to meet the President more than halfway in his effort to get the legislative business of the country going again by May 19. There will be few absentees when the extraordinary session is called to order on that day. Senate Republicans, in particular, are taking steps to have every member present on their side, for, with a bare majority of two, they mean to take no chances in the organization of the body, and they have called a conference for May 14, at which they will settle the preliminaries of their legislative program. Both Republicans and Democrats welcome the date of assembly in extraordinary session as earlier than had generally been expected, but the advance of the date is taken to mean that the President has sacrificed his wish to be present at the opening in favor of speedier action on those important bills in default of which certain of the government departments are feeling considerable embarrassment. So far as the country at large is concerned, there will be only a feeling of relief that Congress is at length taking up the matters that have so urgently required its attention.

While the treaty of peace, which involves the League of Nations plan, will be the matter of greatest moment to come before the Senate, it is probable that consideration of this subject will be postponed until after some disposal has been made of the woman suffrage question. There is general expectation that the Republicans will undertake to pass the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution as soon as possible after Congress assembles, for even the Senate, which has been the stumbling block, is now believed to show a majority in favor. While the Senate is occupied with the details of organization, the suffrage question, and the preliminaries to consideration of the peace treaty, the House will probably take up the supply bills, which, aggregating something like \$3,500,000,000 of appropriation, will have to be dealt with all over again, in view of the fact that the measures as put through the House in the last Congress failed of ultimate acceptance by reason of the Senate filibuster.

It is to be hoped that the anticipated passage of the suffrage amendment will meet with no obstacle. The justice of the demand is enough to warrant prompt and favorable action, but in addition it would seem that all interests would be well served by having the matter affirmatively handled and out of the way in the early days of the session. Another great question, which is similarly, to a notable degree, one that involves a moral issue, is that of the law to clear up doubtful points as to the enforcement of war-time prohibition, which is to go into effect throughout the United States and its dependencies on July 1. It will be only natural if certain forces are discovered operating to delay the needed legislation on this subject, but without doubt the Nation will watch progress in this direction with keen interest, and attention is likely to be drawn to the subject early if there is any sign of its being neglected.

There is no clear idea at this time as to what is likely to be done with the questions involving government ownership. The Postmaster-General has allowed it to be inferred that the wire systems would probably be turned back to their private owners after certain legislation has been provided, presumably of a nature to safeguard the weaker lines from competition, and perhaps to insure maintenance of service in territory where density of population is not sufficient to allow service to be maintained profitably. It appears that there is sentiment in Congress, also, that will move in the direction of having the wire lines returned. But whether any definitive action can be taken at this session concerning the disposal of the railroads is an open question. If it were merely the question whether or no the railroads should be returned to private control, the answer might be more readily forthcoming; for so far as a guess amounts to anything it may be surmised that general sentiment in and out of Congress is not yet ready to favor the government as owner and operator. What complicates the matter is the question as to how the government, while returning the lines to private ownership, shall provide for the more adequate supervision and regulation that is now quite generally accepted as necessary. There is difference of opinion on this phase of the subject even among the interests most closely identified with roads. Shippers and investors do not see eye to eye with railroad executives; one trend of sentiment would seek solution of the difficulty through establishment of a new governmental department, with perhaps a chief in the President's Cabinet, while another trend vigorously prefers that the control shall be federalized in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission and dependent regional bodies. The untangling of this maze is not the work of an afternoon, and it may be, after all, that the main question will go over until later, while the extraordinary session contents itself with providing the funds that would appear to meet the needs of the railroad situation for the present.

Whatever the session does under these heads, it is to be hoped that it will not overlook any opportunity offering to reduce the burden of taxation, so far as this can be undertaken without jeopardizing any needed government activity. Taxes are at their loftiest extreme, and prices of materials and necessities have as yet shown no appreciable diminution from those of the most exacting days of the war. Without doubt there must be opportunity now for some relief. Congress should find it.

### Peru's Transcontinental Railway

PERHAPS the most important industrial and commercial undertaking to be definitely taken up in South America in several years, certainly the greatest since the beginning of the Great War, is that announced by the Peruvian Government, of connecting the ports of the

Pacific and the Atlantic by means of a trans-Andean railway, now being built to meet the navigable waters which flow into the Amazon. The first definite announcement of this project in the United States, so far as known, was made in April, 1917, by Senator Enrique Coronel Zagarra, of the Peruvian Congress, who sought to interest capital in the enterprise. Senator Zagarra pointed out at that time, as had previously been pointed out, the fact that the building of the proposed line, estimated at about 350 miles in length, and to cost approximately \$30,000,000, would open to the world the resources of a region immensely rich in minerals, agricultural lands, and rubber. Previous efforts to open this section had been made by Peru, as well as by Bolivia and Ecuador. Ecuador, at that time, was said to be building railroads designed to penetrate sections tributary to waterways which were affluent of the Amazon, and Bolivia was seeking to penetrate the Yungas section.

Now, however, there comes an official announcement that construction has been begun, by the Peruvian Government, of a railway traversing the sections which were to be opened by the proposed line marked out by Senator Zagarra. This line, which is to be constructed from a point on the Cerro de Pasco Railway, on the western coast, will, it is announced, if the original surveys are followed, cross the Andes at an altitude of about 8000 feet, compared with 14,000 and 15,000 feet, to which height other trans-Andean lines climb, and with the additional advantage that after the first hundred miles have been built and put in operation, freight amounting approximately to 7,000,000 tons will be available the first year. This, it is claimed, will make the initial sections of the road self-supporting from the start.

On the route from sea level on the western coast, across Andean mountain heights, and thence to the equatorial river country, sections rich in varied products, ranging from those of the torrid to those of the temperate zone, will be reached. These products, besides the minerals—such as gold, silver, copper, and coal, include lumber, rubber, and cotton in great quantities, as well as tropical and semi-tropical fruits and vegetables.

Up to the present time, Peru has not possessed what could be dignified by the name of a railroad system. Aside from the two railroads which have penetrated the Andean Plateau, and three short sections of longitudinal railway, the railways are short, isolated lines extending from the Pacific ports a little way up the river valleys. The eastern slope of the Andes is unconnected with the coastal regions on the west, except by difficult mountain trails, over which the transportation of freight in considerable quantities is impracticable, if not impossible. With an area of approximately 700,000 square miles, Peru has but 1700 miles of railway, or 2.5 miles to each thousand square miles of territory. It has been said that the lack of development in transportation has been due, first, to the engineering difficulties to be overcome in penetrating the mountain passes. But aside from this it is explained that development has been retarded by the great number of native Indian residents, the majority of whom are illiterate and unprogressive; the lack of political unity in governmental affairs, and the border disputes, which have caused a serious drain upon the national treasury.

It is an encouraging sign of the times, however, and an earnest of greater things in the future of Peru and her people, that these obstacles are being overcome. The expenditure of \$30,000,000 upon a public project by the Peruvian Government at this time must, it would seem, be accepted as evidence of at least passively harmonious internal conditions, and certainly as proof of a determination to place the peoples, industries, and great national resources of the Republic in closer touch with the outside world. The trans-Andean railway project thus becomes not only an important constructive, but an important reconstructive undertaking, yielding visible and convincing evidence that the world is again at peace.

### The Haunt of the Brook Trout

THE brook trout, by whatever specially distinguishing name the fishes of this species may be known locally, and despite slight variations in form and coloring, has selected as a congenial and desirable habitat the "spring" brooks and smaller rivers of the northern sections of the United States, and the mountain streams, and sometimes the lakes, of northern Europe and Asia. The pilgrimage to the haunt of the speckled trout, always an alluring prospect, has a special appeal during the spring and early summer months. In the sparsely-wooded pasture land of some New England farm, in the remote wastes of depleted pine forests in northern Wisconsin or Minnesota, on either slope of the Rockies in Colorado, or of the Sierras in California or Nevada, at this season of the year, the trout, of whatever variety, the eastern brook, the mountain, the steelhead, the Dolly Varden, or the blueback, invites the man or woman who loves the open, the breezes of spring, and the quiet of the half-uttered song of the brook.

Two decades and more ago, in the eastern sections of the United States, and elsewhere as far west as western Wisconsin, at least, it was said that the constant war with the fisherman had depleted the species virtually to the point of extinction, and that within a short time the brook trout would be forgotten. But it was at about that time, or soon thereafter, that attention was directed toward fish culture, especially toward the systematic culture of brook trout. While there has never been an effort, on a large scale at least, to commercialize the brook trout, in the sense of making its propagation and distribution an industry, it may be recorded that every natural habitat of the brook trout, from the woods of Maine to the mountain streams of California, today, is capable of supplying more trout than in the earlier years. This, of course, is speaking generally. Isolated and individual cases, no doubt, exist to which this sweeping assertion does not apply, but on the whole, if estimates made by those in charge of the work of distribution can be accepted as being anywhere near correct, the total number of trout in the streams has been increased many fold.

Efforts have been made, and are still being made, to domesticate the speckled trout, and many of these fishes have been domesticated, in the sense that they have been kept in artificial ponds by those who have sought

to furnish fry to be planted in natural streams. But the speckled trout, domesticated, is as far removed from its environment as the eagle in the cage, or the deer in the park, and the fry thus produced and distributed differs so greatly, it is claimed, from that normally produced and reared that fish culturists in most of the states have abandoned the domestication effort.

The brook trout, in its natural haunts, knows no boundary except where the waters of the stream meet the shore. Longitudinally, as it were, the brook or stream is its domain, from source to mouth. Dams, rocks, waterfalls, and ledges are surmounted with the skill, and almost with the dexterity, of a bird. Shallow rapids are spanned, and deep, cool pools are plumbed and surveyed. Alert, resourceful far beyond the ken of many of its cousins of the finny tribes, and sagacious, it is no wonder that those who seek the speckled trout at its best do not seek it where it is restrained, but where the waters of the brook are bluest, just below the rapids.

### Notes and Comments

SOMETHING very much worth while is added to their mental image of Theodore Roosevelt by those who see the "picture" letters which he wrote to his children, and are now brought together for public exhibition at Columbia University. From wherever he might be, he kept up a correspondence with the younger Roosevelts at home, telling them what he was doing and seeing, and illustrating his letters with little pictures. This is an aspect of the former President which has not been widely known, but is not at all surprising. One remembers other men who have adorned their informal correspondence with home-made illustration, a habit, indeed, that is often the expression of a genial nature and an objective mentality. And Mr. Roosevelt becomes more likable when one thinks of him in some odd quarter of the globe busily drawing little pictures to amuse the children at home.

WITH so many worthy objects making demands upon private purses, the unostentatious but efficient way in which gentlemen in several American cities raised the money and sent distinguished painters to Paris to "do" the generals and statesmen merits congratulation. The movement, wisely conceived and quietly executed, will add important canvases to the available material when the government, as will doubtless happen, provides a national war gallery for posterity. Such a gallery will be increased in value by the inclusion of the work of modern American artists whose skill would not otherwise have been enlisted in recording this important historic period. Both the War and Navy departments have had officially-appointed artists in Europe, whose work will naturally serve as a nucleus for any future national collection. But what these private gentlemen have done apparently prevents future regret that when so many distinguished personages gathered in Paris, so few distinguished American painters were there to paint them.

AS THE old ivy-covered arsenal in Central Park, New York City, passes into the possession of The Safety Institute of America, another historic reminder of war will be put to important service in the industrial life of peace. Older than Central Park itself, the arsenal was erected by the State of New York nearly seventy-five years ago. During the Civil War it was a center of military activity, after which it served various other purposes. For many years the animals of the Central Park Zoo lived and were exhibited in the basement; and in the same building the American Museum of Natural History, so much interested in earlier animals, long had its headquarters. Now it becomes the home of The Safety Institute of America, and the center of systematic effort looking to the making of American industries as safe as possible for those who are employed in them.

THE interdependence of each part of the world on the other parts makes expert explanations of the increased value of silver look like a kind of mosaic of character and events in different nations at the same time. All over the world people have hoarded silver because of their war-time distrust of paper money. India continues to demand silver because there it is not only legal tender but is prized for decorations and art work. Soldiers at the front wanted silver because they found it the most convenient currency. The mines in the western United States produced less silver because of I. W. W. activity in preventing industry. Mexico produced less silver because of internal troubles. Asia charged more for commodities for which Asian merchants insist upon being paid in silver. All of which does not increase the supply of silver, but looks very much like another argument for the expediency of united action by all the nations to prevent any one, two, or three of them from again unsettling normal conditions.

THE story of the race which the projectors of the Central and Union Pacific railways engaged in from Omaha, Nebraska, and from Sacramento, California, to see which of the two could cover the greatest mileage of construction, and which culminated in the driving of the golden spike at Promontory Point, Utah, just fifty years ago, synchronizes fittingly with the trans-Atlantic flight project that is occupying so prominent a place in the thought of the public today. Moreover, when seen in relation to the cross-Channel flight of a decade ago, with the stir that it created, the events furnish an interesting object lesson on the relative rate at which the world is progressing today, compared with its rate of advance ten years and half a century ago.

WHATEVER may be the future of the much discussed so-called higher drama, many theatergoers will probably agree with the critic who has boldly remarked that thus far the "higher dramatists" have not produced a wide enough range of plays to give the general public a fair chance. "It is not a fact," says this witness, "that the public dislikes a thing to be good." Unfortunately, to continue the argument, the "higher dramatists" have, for the most part, elected to write plays of peculiar gloom. To some these plays are dull, to others they are undesirable; but their failure does not argue against the possible success of equally good plays of some other genre.